

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES No. 734.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP of MAPPIN BROTHERS, SHEFFIELD and LONDON. See "London Gazette," October 14th, 1859.

In consequence of this Dissolution Messrs. MAPPIN beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they will offer the whole of their valuable stock of CUTLERY, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE, DRESSING-CASES, and other GOODS, in their London Show-rooms, at a REDUCTION OF PRICE VARYING FROM TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. The Sale commences to-day, and will terminate on December 31st next. Early in January their London Show Rooms will be furnished with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, now being manufactured by them at Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
November 1st, 1859.

NORLAND CHAPEL, ROYAL CRESCENT, NOTTING-HILL.
OPENING SERVICES.

The FIRST PUBLIC SERVICES will be held in this Chapel as follows:—

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26th, 1859, a PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

LORD'S DAY, Nov. 27th, THREE SERMONS. In the Morning, by the Rev. JOHN STENT, Minister of the Chapel; in the Afternoon, by the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington; in the Evening, by the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., of Claydon's Chapel.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28th, the Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, of Great Queen-street Chapel, will preach at Seven o'clock.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, TWO SERMONS. In the Morning, by the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster Chapel; in the Evening, by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A., of Devonshire-square Chapel.

In the Afternoon, a PUBLIC MEETING, when the Chair will be taken by Lieut.-Col. Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, Bart.

Services to begin at Half-past Eleven, Three, and Seven o'clock.

A PUBLIC DINNER and TEA will be provided in the School-room.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel, will preach a SERMON to the YOUNG. Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

Omniafibus to Starch-green and to Ealing pass in sight of the Chapel.

WIDOWS' FUND.

This Society was instituted A.D. 1733, for the relief of the necessitous Widows and Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist denominations, in England and Wales. The Managers (who are elected annually by the subscribers) meet monthly, except during the autumn, to receive applications for assistance from its funds; and have, during the past year, relieved 242 widows with grants of from 8s. to 12s. each. To meet the continual demands upon the funds, it is necessary that the number of the society's supporters should be considerably increased, and the Managers appeal with confidence to the members of the three denominations to sustain them in thus contributing to the support of the Widows of those who have during their lives laboured to diffuse the knowledge of the truth.

Annual Subscriptions or Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Stephen Olding, Esq., 29, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.; or by the Secretary, Mr. Charles Theodore Jones, 23, Brunswick-crescent, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, S., who will be happy to afford further information, and to whom all communications should be addressed.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

The Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, November 24th, to receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the State of the Charity; to elect Auditors; to consider notice of motion to rescind the following words in Rule 40 of the General Bye-Laws of the Corporation, viz.—"That in any case not more than two children of one family shall be admitted into the Institution, and only one child of the same family shall be placed upon the balloting list at the same time;" and for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, viz., Eighteen Boys and Seven Girls.

The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Two precisely, after which no Votes can possibly be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., October 12th, 1859.

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Direct, Josh. Willson, 2, Victoria place, Picton-street, Camberwell, Surrey.

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COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-

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Miss DAVIES (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies) desires to introduce her ESTABLISHMENT to the notice of those Parents who wish to secure for their children sound instruction in the usual branches of a liberal education, and unimpaired attention to their moral and religious welfare, accompanied by all the comforts of a refined and happy home.

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The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Six of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford Examination; three of these pupils secured the titles of A.A. Two senior pupils have matriculated this year at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.

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THE LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL FOR DONATIONS TO ESTABLISH A LOAN FUND OF AT LEAST £10,000.

During the ten years in which the above Society has been in operation a very large amount of public interest has been awakened on the subject of Chapel Extension. Not only have the English and Lancashire Congregational Chapel Building Societies grown out of its labours, but in the Metropolis fifteen of our older Churches have rebuilt their places of worship, two have greatly enlarged theirs, and six new Chapels have been originated without aid from the Society's funds.

This Institution since its formation has purchased, built, or aided others to build, thirty-four places of worship, besides considerably enlarging a chapel for the poor, of which five have been opened this year, namely, Erith, Highgate, Kilburn, New Peckham, and Sutton.

Since the formation of the Society, it has been a cherished purpose of the Committee to raise a Loan Fund, which it is now hoped will reach 20,000l., to be set apart for the purpose of Chapel Extension in the Metropolis; and after a recent very careful consideration of the position and prospects of the Society, they arrived at the conclusion that the present was an appropriate period to place this subject before the attention of its friends. It is proposed that the effort shall extend over the next three years, and the amounts contributed be paid during that period, according to the mode selected by the various donors.

It is intended that this Fund shall be lent on personal or other security, approved by the Committee, without interest, and to be repayable by annual instalments, not extending beyond five years, an arrangement which will avoid the expense of mortgage and present a powerful stimulus to the prompt removal of Chapel Debts.

As motives to aid in the creation of this Fund, the following considerations may be suggested:—

In a large proportion of instances, friends in different localities are prepared to undertake the erection of new Chapels, on receiving the aid of the Committee's practical advice, with a grant of loan, or both, from the funds of the Society. All the Chapels now rising in connexion with the Society are illustrations of this principle.

In respectable localities, a loan without interest for a few years is all that will be required to secure the erection of suitable places of worship, as the future congregations will, in most instances, be able to repay the amounts lent by the Society.

The judicious employment of such a Fund as it is now proposed to raise, in addition to grants from the ordinary income of the Society, will enable the Congregational Body to perform, in an important degree, their part of the duty which all denominations owe to the great Metropolis in its present neglected condition.

This Fund will probably be employed every five years in promoting the erection of twenty new Chapels; and, if so, by the end of the present century, it will have been instrumental in building at least 160 such structures; and at the close of that period, with the care necessarily exercised over it, the Fund will remain undiminished for future usefulness.

Under these circumstances, the Committee appeal earnestly for help in the establishment of the proposed Loan Fund, not only to the Churches of the Metropolis, but to wealthy members of the denomination throughout the country, as they feel that the pressing spiritual wants of the Capital have very powerful claims upon the friends of the Redeemer throughout the kingdom.

EUSEBIUS SMITH, Treasurer.

CHARLES GILBERT, } Secretaries.
JOHN BRAMALL, }

Office, 7, Blomfield-street,
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*. All communications to be addressed to the Office of the Society, No. 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury; or to the Treasurer, No. 36, Camomile-street, E.C.

INCORPORATED 1847.

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JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Young Men and Dis-	
Public and Private En-	senting Churches	939
dowments	Foreign and Colonial	939
Meeting of the Libera-	Postscript	941
tion Society at Man-	LEADING ARTICLES:	
chester	Summary	942
Promotion of Church	A Break in the Clouds	942
Defence Association	Volunteer Rifle Corps	943
Defenders of Church-	Facts for Sir John Pak-	
rates	ington	943
New Scheme of National	The Irish Presbyterians	
Education for Scot-	and their Regium Do-	
land	num	944
Collection of the An-	St. Martin's Hall	944
nuity-tax Suspended	State of Feeling in France	
Religious Dissensions in	towards England	944
Saint George's-in-the-	University of London	945
East	Volunteer Rifle Corps	945
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE:	Japan and the Japanese	945
The Revivalist Move-	Court, Official, and Per-	
ment	sonal	946
Colonial Missionary So-	Miscellaneous News	946
cieties	Literature	947
CORRESPONDENCE:	Literary Gossip	949
Church Defence Move-	Gazette	950
ment in Cambridge	Markets	950

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENDOWMENTS.

A VERY amusing discussion is being carried on in some of the journals distinguished by their zeal in the advocacy of what are called "the ancient rights" of our Church Establishment, arising out of a distinction between public and private endowments drawn by Dr. Foster, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Church-rates Committee of the House of Lords. The gist of the learned gentleman's evidence on this point, and which he carefully and more than once declared to be given on his own personal responsibility exclusively, amounts to this—that endowments *given* to the public *belong* to the public, and are consequently subject to public control—whilst those given to trustees for the specific use of a mere section of the public, can be rightly claimed and enjoyed by those only for whose advantage the property was bequeathed or conveyed. Hereupon, an immense clamour has been raised against the Liberation Society, as if they were seeking to apply one rule (that of secularisation) to such endowments as are in the hands of the Church, and another (that of non-interference) to those that chance to be in the hands of Dissenters. We will not say that this interpretation of the distinction drawn by Dr. Foster is devoid of plausibility—because from the artful mode in which the questions were put to him by his Episcopal examiners, the great facts which would have thrown light upon its real meaning were kept in the background. But whilst we might admit that the subject-matter of the controversy is capable of being put into a shape less likely to be misunderstood, we frankly confess that the rule upon which we should proceed in dealing with the endowments of each party respectively would produce substantially the same results.

Speaking for ourselves, we should be quite as willing for the non-established denominations to be deprived of the whole of their ecclesiastical endowments, as for the secularisation of those now in the hands of the established sect. We look upon them, whatever may have been their origin, as almost exclusively mischievous, as far, at least, as religion is concerned. If the end could be accomplished without a violent twist of prevailing notions of private and individual rights, we should rejoice to see the Legislature make a clean sweep of them all—for all are, in our opinion, founded upon an unsound and untenable conception of the extent to which an individual right in property may be reasonably carried. Clearly, however, public opinion on this head is so far behind that which was embodied in Roman law, as to render present effort in this direction wholly impracticable.

But let our friends of the Establishment divest themselves, as soon as they please, of all apprehension that the Liberation Society either have sought, do seek, or will hereafter seek, the application of a different rule to Church endowments

from that which they would apply, *ceteris paribus*, to Dissenting endowments. They are not only willing, but in their publications they have set it forth as their object, to let the origin of the endowment determine its future application—in fact, to make the donor the authoritative interpreter of his intentions with regard to his gift. We hope this will suffice to show, at any rate, that the ways of the Liberation Society are not unequal. Whatever property can be retained by Dissenters, in the shape of endowments, by the application of any supposed rule of equity, the Society desires that precisely the same rule be applied to Church property, and all the benefit that can be derived from it be enjoyed by Protestant Episcopalians.

The religious community now in connexion with the State, therefore, may make themselves quite easy about the splendid church recently built and endowed by Mr. Ackroyd, the churches which owe their existence and their fixed income to Miss Burdett Coutts, and similar embodiments of private munificence to the Protestant Episcopal Church of this realm, up to its infancy. Everything, either in the shape of buildings, land, rent-charges, or interest of moneys, which has been conveyed by individual liberality to the Church that now is, however far back we may go, will be regarded as held by the same right as that by which Dissenters hold their chapels, property, and bequests. And this, as we have already intimated, is, by no means, a novel idea of the Liberation Society started to escape from an inconvenient dilemma. The principle, and the intention to act upon it, have been unequivocally laid down from the first year of the Society's existence—and, for ourselves, we can appeal to what is recorded in our own columns to prove that, from 1841 to 1859, we have never varied a hair's-breadth in our statements on this subject.

The real point of difference between us and those Churchmen who accuse us of aiming at the spoliation of the Church, is sometimes ignorantly, sometimes, we fear, designedly, smothered behind a cloud of assumptions which even a smattering of historical information would instantly blow aside. It is quietly taken for granted that the Church edifices which were built for, and the Church lands which were given to, the Church of Rome in England, were built for, and given to, the existing Protestant Episcopal Church, by the pious or superstitious liberality of our remote progenitors—and it is as coolly assumed that tithes, now converted into rent-charges, originated, not in public ecclesiastical law, but in private munificence. Whereas, it is historically demonstrable, that the greater part of both the landed estates, and the whole of the tithe property, now enjoyed by the Church Establishment, came into her possession through the disposition of Parliament, came to her only in trust for the performance of certain public duties, and has never ceased to be dealt with by the Legislature who appropriated them on the understanding that the fee-simple remained intact in the hands of the civil power. And further, it is historically demonstrable, that the tithe property at present set apart for the clergy of the Establishment, is a property which was *originally* created by public law, which has grown to its existing amount through the action of public law, has been regulated in its disposition by public law from the first, and may be rightfully dealt with by public law, without spoliation of or injustice to the Church in any way, and for any purposes, that the Legislature in its wisdom may see fit to determine.

These are facts relating to the bulk of Church endowments which the Liberation Society will not shrink from maintaining, when the proper time for doing so shall have arrived. If they should be found to fail in their expectation on this head, they will also assuredly fail, and deservedly so, in one of their main objects. Meanwhile, however, we have no doubt that they will do their best to hold their opponents to the true point in dispute, which is, not the difference be-

tween endowments given by individuals to the Church and to Dissent, but whether the great bulk of the endowments of which the Church has the usufruct, were given by individuals or handed over to her by the State—and whether they have ever been hers otherwise than as the Trustee of the Civil Power by whose will exclusively she came into possession of it, and by whose will she may be deprived of it. It is with *this* property, regarded as national, and *this only*, that the Liberation Society seeks to deal—to nationalise, in fact, what is now sectarianised—not by sharing it among all religious sects, but by appropriating it to uses the benefits of which all the subjects of the realm may share.

"Folks who live in glass houses should not throw stones." The Liberation Society is charged with claiming the application of two different rules in relation to ecclesiastical endowments—as to their own, a rule which will conserve them—as to those of the Church of England, a rule which will alienate them. We have shown that this charge is unfounded. But we go further. We carry back the indictment to the very parties who framed it, and we tell them that it contains an accurate description of their own conduct. As against Dissenters, they plead as good ground for retaining their own endowments, the will of the founders—as against Roman Catholics, they supersede the will of the founders by the will of Parliament. Were our conduct as bad as they represent it to be, it would yet be but a faithful imitation of their own. But it is not. Let every endowment be traced back from the religious body who holds it to the party from whom, and the conditions under which, that body received it. Wherever it was given by individuals, let the ascertained intentions of those individuals, so far as they are conformable to law, regulate future possession—and wherever they were handed over in trust by the State, let the State determine, from time to time in future, as it has done in the past, what shall be done with them. Are our controversial opponents prepared to abide by this obviously equitable rule? And if not, why not? We pause for a reply.

MEETING OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AT MANCHESTER.

(From the Manchester Examiner.)

A soirée in connexion with the Manchester branch of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, was held on Friday night, in the Cavendish-street school-room. About 600 ladies and gentlemen sat down to tea, and afterwards the chair was taken by Mr. James Sidebottom. Amongst those present were Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., Professor Newth, Mr. Edward Miall, Rev. Dr. M'Kerrow, Rev. A. M'Laren, B.A., Rev. S. Clarkson, Rev. J. Muncester, Rev. G. B. Bubier, Rev. A. Thomson, Councillor Rumney, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, expressed his gratification at seeing so large an assembly met together in connexion with the Liberation Society. Their principles were not of yesterday's growth, and were founded upon, and deducible from, the unerring Word of God, for which their forefathers counted no sacrifice too great to make, and for which many of them suffered and died. He regretted that there was so much apathy amongst the Nonconformists of Manchester, for although there was a branch Liberation Society in Manchester, never at any period had the committee in London received from it that countenance and support which they were entitled to receive. He hoped, however, that better days were coming in this respect. (Applause.)

Mr. G. HADFIELD, M.P., proposed the following sentiment:—

"The voluntary principle,—may a sense of its equity and the recognition of its power soon lead to its adoption by every Christian community."

He cordially concurred in the sentiment, and said the aims of the society were not to overturn religion, as was said when he was a young man, but for the promotion and furtherance of religion, and the emulation which the Liberation Society had promoted

had been productive of great good. In England and Wales there were at the last census 14,077 churches, more than 3,000 of which were conducted on the voluntary principle. There were in England and Wales 20,390 Nonconformist places of worship. The churches, generally speaking, were larger than the Nonconformist chapels. The churches contained sittings for 413,267 persons, more than the Nonconformist places contained. But, on the census Sunday, 1851, the attendance in the Nonconformist chapels was 310,964 more than in the churches. In Scotland, there were 2,218 Nonconformist places of worship, which made a total in the United Kingdom of 22,603 places of worship, all conducted upon the voluntary principle. He had no doubt that in 1861, when the next census was taken, there would be 25,000 places of worship built, and attended by, and instruction received there by, the people, and the State did not contribute one farthing towards their support. The supporters of the Establishment did not amount to more than a third of the number of the population of the United Kingdom at this time. Why should predominance be given to this one-third over the rest? The populations of England and Wales at the last census was 17,927,609, and it had been estimated that the supporters of the Church (including the 3,000 churches upon the voluntary principle) amounted to 9,322,356, allowing them their full proportion of those who attended no place of worship whatever. In Ireland, with a population of 6,661,830, it had been estimated that there were 714,538 supporters of the Church. In Scotland he considered that all religionists were Nonconformists, but there were 1,183 places of worship belonging to the Established Church of Scotland, and 2,213 Nonconformist places of worship. On the census Sunday the attendance in the kirk establishments was 996,610, and in the Nonconformist places 1,892,132. (Applause.) These facts he contended were sufficient to warrant them in asking the State to confine itself to secular business, and to leave religion free to the people themselves. (Applause.)

The Rev. A. M'LAREN, B.A., supported the sentiment, and said the supporters of the society took their stand upon the sanctity of individual conviction, and the supreme sovereignty of the individual conscience in all a man's relations to God.

Mr. J. C. WILLIAMS, the secretary to the parent society, detailed at some length the operations of the society during the last twelve months, and reminded those present that next year the society would have greater difficulties to contend with than those which had occurred in the year now drawing to a close.

The Rev. G. B. BUBIER expressed his concurrence in the principles of the society.

The Rev. Dr. M'KERRON proposed the sentiment:—

"The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control—may the results of its past exertions be regarded as pledges of future success, and as entitling it to continued and increased confidence and support."

He rejoiced to see so large a meeting as that, and said it proved that the good old spirit was not dead. He contended that the cause of Christ required no patronage from the powers of this world, and said that the brightest and best days of Christianity were those when it had no alliance with the State; and it was only when that alliance was formed, and worldly influences were brought into operation that it became degraded and abused, and its progress to some extent arrested. (Applause.)

Mr. E. MIALLE, on rising to support the sentiment, was loudly applauded. After some preliminary observations, he said if they would permit him, he would state precisely the policy which the Liberation of Religion Society intended to pursue, and the great motives by which it was actuated in seeking to give a practical effect to that policy.

Happily they could afford to be perfectly communicative and open. They were not laying up for any surprise; they would not, even if they could, affect that mystery which usually ripened into something like a *coup d'état*. Their intentions, if they could carry them into effect to-morrow, but not with the sympathy and the approbation of the great majority of the educated and intelligent portion of their countrymen—their intentions they would leave incomplete until such times as they could complete them in concurrence with the views of their fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.) Their sole object was not to change the machinery which they believed to be working so much mischief in the country, as to change the spirit by which that machinery was worked. (Hear, hear.) Their end would not be answered by merely effecting an alteration in the external framework of Church and State, until they had first of all effected an alteration in the convictions and in the sympathies of their fellow-men that should lead to that other alteration of which he had spoken. They were often asked—they were asked continually, not so much by their friends as by those who were in controversial antagonism to them—what is your object? What do the members of the Liberation Society seek to do? Well now, in a very few words, he would describe the object as clearly as he possibly could. It was political, or, at least, it was an object which had a political aspect when viewed from a certain point. It was also religious, when viewed from the standing ground of religion. Politically, they were seeking to prevail upon the Legislature to put an end to all inequality in its dealings with loyal subjects of the realm, in consequence of their religious belief and practice. (Cheers.) Religiously, they were seeking to persuade their countrymen and Parliament to put exclusive trust in the force of spiritual motives and spiritual agencies for the accomplishment of spiritual purposes. These two aspects must not be regarded as two different objects, but only different aspects of the same object. When they had succeeded politically, they should also have succeeded religiously; and when they could succeed religiously, they should also have succeeded politically.

(Hear, hear.) It was impossible that, as citizens, they could claim their position of equality before the law without respect to their religious belief, without, at the same time, accomplishing that end which they, as Christians, must ardently seek, viz., that spiritual purposes should always be pursued with spiritual motives, and by spiritual agencies alone. Popularly, they might describe their ultimate object as the separation of the Church from the State, and if he did not upon this occasion resort to that special description, it was not that he might avoid a phrase that he thought would excite the fears and stir up the terrors of those who did not quite comprehend the full force of that phraseology; but to put things to which they attached importance in a somewhat different language from that in which they had been usually and properly described, might often clear away from the minds of those who did not study these subjects, some of those objections which simply arose out of a misunderstanding of words, and which, whenever they were encountered by a clear and perhaps novel statement of what was intended, instantly vanished away as into thin air. (Applause.) In attempting to describe the general policy of the Liberation Society, he should first treat it on its political side. It was of the utmost importance that they should first of all come to a thorough understanding of this: that the Church of England, considered as an establishment, was a political institution, and might and must be treated as such. He did not mean by that descriptive epithet to derogate in the slightest degree from the spiritual intentions of any of the parties connected with the Establishment. He did not make the slightest reflection upon the clergy, whether of one or other of the ecclesiastical parties. He said this was the machinery which the nation was supposed to have chosen whereby to work out the religious purpose which the nation deemed to be important. Therefore it was a political institution for religious purposes, just in the same sense that the army and navy were political institutions for the purpose of national defence. The Church of England—and it was very important that they should remember this—regarding the articles of its faith, its liturgy, its sacraments, its offices, and its rubric—as constituting its established and essential elements, never had an existence apart from the State. Historically speaking, it was born of the State, it was a creature of the State, it derived all its right from the State; it had entered into whatever it regarded as its inheritance, not on account of any inherent fitness or qualification, but because it had been introduced for political purposes, and by a legal process, by the State into these same possessions. So that when this Church, as it very frequently did, spoke to us respecting its ancient rights, and argued as though it had an inherent independence which it suspended for a certain while only, in order to accomplish certain high purposes, they had a right to point back to its history and say that the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country never had an existence separate and apart from the State, that it was in all respects the creature of the State; and that, therefore, they who dealt with this Church as a political institution simply dealt with that in which every citizen of this country had a right to busy himself. (Loud applause.) They were often asked—How is it that you, who are Dissenters from the Establishment, who receive toleration the most ample, who are continually obtaining fresh and fresh immunities for yourselves—how is it that you are not content with looking after the welfare of your own respective denominations, but will be meddling with the affairs and interests of a Church that you don't belong to? His answer was plain, "We do so simply because it is the Church of England, and we are Englishmen." (Applause.) If they were asked, "How is it that you who repudiate legislation in regard to religious matters, are continually urging those who think with you to proceed towards the Legislature with measures intended to affect the religion of others?" his answer would be, "We do no such thing, at least in the sense in which you would have your words to be understood." They went to Parliament, it was true; their main business consisted in moulding and shaping, as far as their influence could extend, the decisions of the Legislature touching religion. But what they sought was not fresh legislation, but to undo the legislation that already existed. They did not want to legislate for other people's consciences, but they wanted to put an end to those laws in existence which affected their own consciences. If only they could prevail upon Parliament to do away with all that which constituted the union between the Church and State, their end would be answered; they would stand upon a footing of perfect equality with the Protestant Episcopal Church in this realm; and if that Church, in consequence of the greater truth and force of its doctrines, or of the greater personal earnestness and faith with which they were preached, could only obtain a moral and spiritual ascendancy over the Nonconformists, it would be one which, so far from calling forth their jealousy, would only provoke their emulation; they could bid them God speed, rejoice in their success, and they should be tempted to believe, perhaps, that however their own mental conclusions might have gone contrary to those of the Church respecting some modes of ecclesiastical discipline, that the very success which had attended their efforts, and the very earnestness and faith that had been put forth for the attainment of that success, would be a strong argument in their (the Dissenters') minds that the Church system was far nearer to the mind of God than they had been accustomed to give it credit for. Now, when he spoke of the union of the Church with the State, there was a large number of persons who seem to have in their minds an idea that the Church and the State were united, by some particular act of Parliament, and when that had been repealed, then the separation would be accomplished. There was a committee of the House of Lords now sitting, and they had summoned different witnesses, one or two connected with the Liberation Society, apparently with the simple view of making out this case, that they who were agitating the question of Church-rates did not regard that question as all-important in itself; that as a mere matter of pecuniary taxation it was paltry and indifferent; that they were fighting this battle as one of principle; and that when they had got Church-rates that was only a part of their plan, and that they intended to go on to something else—to the separation of the Church from the State. This was, with all deference to their lordships, a very ignorant way of putting the truth. Why, they had been separating the Church from the State for the last thirty years, and had done more than half the work already. (Hear, hear.) The union of the Church and State consisted in all the

acts of Parliament affecting the political position of the Church of England. It consisted likewise of those rights of inheritance, pecuniary and honorary, into which the Church of England had been introduced by the authority of the State. It consisted, moreover, of all those customs that had the force of law; all those legal decisions, all those exclusive privileges and powers by which the Church, as an Established Church, differed from the other denominations by which it was surrounded. And in those things which constituted the ties—the interlacing ties—binding together the Church and State, they had during the last thirty years been able to make great alterations. The first movement in separating the Church from the State was the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts; the next was the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill; then the establishment of civil machinery for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages; then they had marriage laws passed, giving to Dissenters the right to be married by their own ministers, or, if they preferred it, to be married by the registration officer. The burial laws had been amended; they had obtained an abolition of Church cess and ministers' money in Ireland; they had obtained the abolition of the clergy reserves in Canada; they had obtained admission for Dissenters at Oxford and at Cambridge to all degrees up to master of arts. They had had testamentary and divorce courts established, taking away from the ecclesiastical courts a large proportion of the business by which they were maintained. Every one of these acts was to some extent the separation of Church from State. So it was now. The one object they had in view was to put an end to all inequality in the dealings of the State with loyal subjects in consequence of their religious belief. They were acting simply the part of good citizens. They wished to establish universally the principles of justice, and when they had obtained one thing, of course they should go on to obtain another, because those who objected to this or the other act, in consequence of its injustice, would have the same reason to object to any act which was an embodiment of injustice towards any portion of her Majesty's subjects. (Hear, hear.) Politically speaking, it was a matter of necessity that they should go on. It was an incorrect description of their object to say that they were taking Church-rates as a step to something further. It was something further. (Applause.) Every step they took was something further towards their object, and they should never cease from this object, he hoped, until the end had been accomplished which they had set before themselves, viz., to use their political influence, to the best of their ability, to put an end to all inequalities arising out of religious differences. When they had put an end to these inequalities, then there would be no connexion between the Church and the State. After giving one or two illustrations of his argument, he said, in effecting their object, they must necessarily be political, because it was political work that had to be done. He hoped and believed that the motive by which they were influenced was religious, but all the questions which they could put forth must of necessity be political. They were all called political Dissenters. Of course, they were. (Laughter.) How could they be otherwise, when it was a political Church they wanted to put an end to? It was curious to see how Dissenters themselves, of a timid sort, ran away from a stone cast at them, on account of their political action, by men who positively had a political office, and who sat as bishops and barons in the House of Lords, to attend to political things as political Churchmen. (Laughter.) They distinguished narrowly and conscientiously between political and religious Dissenters, but the Dissenters might return the compliment, and say, "We wish we could find any distinction between political and religious Churchmen." (Hear, hear.) But they could not; for all religious Churchmen were political. He did not say that all political Churchmen were religious—(laughter)—but he would say this, that all political Churchmen employed politics with a view to their religion, and they who supported the Liberation Society were called political Dissenters, because they wished to get rid of the application of politics for the advancement of religion. He hoped he need not profess before that audience that their motives were mainly religious. For his part, although he knew the obloquy to which he exposed himself, he would say this, that if the mere political advantages to be gained by a separation of the Church from the State were the only ones to be anticipated from the effectuation of their object, he would not have so far consecrated his time and his energies to this work, as he rejoiced to say he had done. (Applause.) They wished to deliver the Church from the degradation of being managed in Church matters by men of the world; they pitied, from the bottom of their hearts, the bondage in which they existed, whose chief ecclesiastical officers were appointed by the Minister of the day; and they pitied still more the depravation of sentiment which must have been produced by a system which could bring about the co-existence, in the same mind, of an earnest desire for the promotion and advancement of evangelical principles, and at the same time an entire subservience to the dictation of men who not only did not sympathise with them theologically, but who were not perhaps known to sympathise with any religious principles whatever. That their friends in the Church should be greatly humbled and ashamed that by their past historical career they had been delivered over into the hands of worldly and political men, and that their dearest interests, both as congregations and as a church, should be made the sport of those who were simply playing the game of party—that they should be humbled in the very dust, they could only regard as the natural course of things; but that they should glory in their shame—that they should positively stand up, and, with all the earnestness imaginable, contend for this as God's appointed method of carrying on the affairs of his kingdom, indicated such a total depravity of sentiment, produced by the constant benumbing influence of a worldly system, as excited in his mind a more earnest desire to put an end to the system, for the sake of putting an end to its depraving effects upon the minds of good men, than almost any other argument that could be employed. He desired above all things, to put an end to the source of sectarian hostility, and to the bitterness of ecclesiastical contests; and if they succeeded in the object they had in view, one instrumentality would effect that for which five or six were now often employed. He contended that the position of the Church of England, in relation to the State, was one of the main sources of the religious

bitterness and discord that existed in this country; and said that if it were separated from the State, there was nothing which the Church could not do; and the reason why her power was paralysed and benumbed, was because she was obliged to work with instrumentalities incompatible with the kingdom of Christ. So long as the Church went on relying upon a mere worldly instrumentality for the effectuation of spiritual purposes, God would not reward her efforts with that success to which she might attain; and if she did not alter her course, and her reliance upon temporal instrumentality were not withdrawn, the day would soon come when her influence, as a social and spiritual regenerator of society would altogether dwindle into nothing, and the very denominations and sects whom she now despised would overwhelm her, in consequence of her own folly, in not seeking a thorough development of her own inherent virtues and powers. (Applause.)

Upon the motion of the Rev. A. THOMSON, a local committee was appointed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FORMATION OF CHURCH DEFENCE ASSOCIATIONS.

MEETING OF CLERGY AT CLEVEDON.

On Monday week a meeting of the Clergy and Lay Consultors of the deanery of Chew was held at the Public Room, Clevedon, "to consider as to the proposed Revision of the Liturgy, and the course to be pursued respecting Church-rates." The Rev. E. A. Ommamney, of Chew Magna, Rural Dean, presided.

The CHAIRMAN said it was intended that the following petition should be adopted to-day for signature, in every parish of the Deanery:—

To the Right Honourable and Right Rev. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal (or the Honourable the Commons) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Undersigned Minister, Churchwardens, and other Inhabitants, of the Parish of _____ in the Deanery of Chew, and Diocese of Bath and Wells,

Sheweth,—That your petitioners have heard, with deep regret, that a Bill for the abolition of Church-rates, is now before your Right Honourable House.

That your petitioners regard the proposed measure as unjust in principle, as detrimental to the poor; and as injurious to the interests of religion.

That, inasmuch as all real property throughout the country has, from time immemorial, been sold and bought, leased, and occupied as liable to be rated for the necessary repairs of the parish church, and for the maintenance of public worship therein, no party chargeable therewith can rightfully complain, while it would be manifestly unjust to throw the burden upon others for their relief.

That the proposed measure would be detrimental to the poor, inasmuch as it would despoil them of the provision which has been made for them by the piety of our forefathers, for their attending upon Divine worship and Christian instruction without charge.

That it would be injurious to the interests of religion that the Churches throughout the land should be left to an uncertain provision, whereby they would be liable to fall into dilapidation and ruin.

That it appears to your Petitioners that the refusal of Church-rates in a few hundred parishes, is no valid plea for the general abolition of the law of Church-rates. There being, on the other hand, so many thousand parishes in which Church-rates are regularly granted and paid.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your Lordships' Honourable House, not to sanction any measure for the abolition of Church-rates.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

The following resolution relating to a revision of the Liturgy was also adopted:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, any alteration in the Liturgy is in the highest degree objectionable, and ought to be resisted in every possible way.

The Rev. E. T. CARDALE moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting desires to carry out the resolution passed at their last meeting against the abolition of Church-rates, and, for that purpose, the petition now read to the meeting be adopted; and copies be sent round for signature to each parish in the Deanery.

The Rev. T. BLISS seconded the motion, and expressed his concurrence with the opinion of an eminent Dissenter to the effect, that to set about revising the Liturgy is the way to accelerate the downfall of the Church. Such words as these, he thought, should be written in letters of gold. With respect to the Church-rate question, he was glad to see that many hallucinations were now being removed from the eyes of the members of the Church, and that they were now enabled to see that the real animus of Dissenters, in calling for the abolition of Church-rates, was the downfall of the Establishment. The Church-rate question was only "the thin end of the wedge." The Dissenters looked upon the Church-rate as a kind of earthwork, by carrying which they would get into the fortress, and ultimately undermine the Church. He trusted they would do everything to prevent them getting possession of that outwork, by making a desperate stand on the Church-rate question. With respect to the Revision of the Liturgy, he was of opinion that if it were hoped by its revision to catch a few stray Dissenters, those who entertained such a notion were greatly mistaken, because their object was to destroy it altogether. As a proof of this, he would read passages to the following effect, which Dissenters had written respecting the Prayer-Book. "The Prayer-Book is the most dangerous book in the English language." "The Prayer-Book is the most pernicious production that circulates among the people." "The Prayer-book is that which we ought to endeavour to crush and stop by every means in our power." This was the language of ultra-Dissenters; but there was a very strong feeling amongst the whole of them. He was convinced, therefore, that it would be useless to attempt to gain

the goodwill of the Dissenters by a few trifling alterations.

The Venerable Archdeacon DENISON, at the request of the meeting, explained the circumstances which had given rise to the declaration of the archdeacons of England and Wales, copies of which were lying on the table, stating that with respect to the declaration, there were at this moment but sixty-eight archdeacons in England and Wales to be accounted for.

They were men of all ages, of all shades of political opinion, and all kinds of religious bias; and yet, out of the sixty-eight, no fewer than sixty-four had given in their adhesion to the declaration. This was most encouraging, and he thought the declaration might be taken more or less to represent the various sections of the clergy and a great many sections of the laity also. When he drew up the declaration, he entirely excluded from it anything in the shape of a compromise, and he said nothing about an equivalent. He did not think that anybody had a right to compromise the Church-rate, and if any man would tell him what an equivalent for Church-rates meant, he should feel obliged to him, for he had been long hunting for it, and could not find it. If there were anything like an equivalent, it was so much like the Church-rate itself that it was useless to make any alteration. But some of the Archdeacons, at the meeting in London, did not wish to have any discussion on the point, and it was deemed prudent to introduce the word "equivalent," as it now stood in the declaration. This declaration had been signed by sixty-two archdeacons, and two others who had signed it had signed the petition. He had therefore accounted for sixty-four, he had received a refusal from one, and three had been silent. They might therefore say, that as far as possible the archdeacons were unanimous. He thought it would be gratifying to his brother clergymen to be informed that the declaration in question emanated from this diocese. He was exceedingly thankful that in their petition to-day they said nothing whatever about an equivalent, for he thought there was some dishonesty in it. He did not believe that anybody knew what an equivalent was, and there was something dishonest in asking people for that which they could not define. Besides, if there were such a thing, did any man suppose that the House of Commons was going to give an equivalent for Church-rates? The man must be mad who could believe it. The first thing that Parliament did with such a question was to get rid of the agitation. But would an equivalent, if such a thing existed, get rid of the agitation? Parliament would not give anything which did not rid of the agitation. He was glad to see that action had been taken on the declaration in this diocese. Whatever was done must be completed by the end of the year. All the conversations he had had with those who were conversant with the subject was that everything depended upon the action that was taken between now and the 31st of December. It was not one man, nor two men, but twenty men who had used that language, all declaring that if the Church-rate is to be saved it must be done between this time and Christmas. Let everyone, therefore, put his shoulder to the wheel, and make this a hustings' question. (Applause.) Until they went to their members of Parliament, and said to them, "Will you vote for maintaining the Church-rate?" "No." "Very well, then get out of my house"—they never could maintain the Church-rate. The Dissenters did it. They went to their representatives and said, "Sir, will you vote against Church-rates?" If he said he could not, they asked if he would stay away. Now this was the way in which majorities were always obtained. Everybody who watched the division list would see that it never represented half of the House of Commons, and on all great divisions the result was obtained by certain members being induced to stay away. They might petition as much as they liked, but they would never save the Church-rates nor the Prayer-book until they made it a hustings' question. There was to be a meeting of the bishops next week in London on the Church-rate question, and he sincerely hoped they would be as unanimous as the clergy were in this deanery.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. KEEDWELL then moved,—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the friends of the Church should pledge themselves not to support at the next general election for members of Parliament any gentleman as a candidate who would not, in the ensuing session, vote against the abolition of Church-rates.

Mr. HARDWICK, of Barrow-court, seconded the motion, and remarked that, in his opinion, the loss of Church-rates would be a great national evil. It would very considerably diminish the influence of clergymen. The Church would have to be supported by begging, and the clergy would have to beg for it.

LIVERPOOL.—On Friday last, at a meeting of clergy and laity—the Ven. Archdeacon Jones in the chair—a Church Defence Association for Liverpool and the neighbourhood was founded. Though the Committee would not be precluded from giving their attention to other subjects, this association has been called into existence by the present condition of the Church-rate question. The point to which they are prepared to give their strenuous opposition is the abolition without any equivalent of the small tax for the maintenance of religion in the land, which would practically amount to depriving the poor of their present advantages for the benefit of owners of property.—Record.

BRIDGNORTH.—At a meeting of the clergy and some lay members of the Church of England residing in Bridgnorth and its neighbourhood, held in the Stackhouse Library, Bridgnorth, last month, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"That it was important to the interests of the Church that it should not be deprived of its ancient rights, and thrown upon the voluntary system. That it is our duty, as Churchmen, to resist to the utmost of our power the total abolition of Church-rates. That in order to carry out the above and similar objects, an association of the laity and clergy of the town and neighbourhood be formed, to be

called the Bridgnorth Church Association. That every one subscribing the first two resolutions, and contributing the sum of 2s. 6d. per annum, be a member of this association." A committee of six clergymen and thirteen laymen, including a president, treasurer, and secretary, all laymen, was next appointed, and empowered to make such laws and regulations as they may deem necessary for carrying out the objects of the meeting.

THE DEFENDERS OF CHURCH-RATES.

REFUSAL TO CALL A COUNTY MEETING FOR SOMERSETSHIRE.

(From the Bristol Mercury.)

A requisition has been recently presented to the High Sheriff of Somersetshire in the following terms, and has given rise to the subjoined correspondence, to which we have been asked to give insertion:—

TO THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET. We the undersigned freeholders of the county of Somerset, feeling it to be our duty to do all that lies in our power to maintain the ancient custom of Church-rates as at present established by law, do hereby request you to convene a public meeting of the freeholders of the county of Somerset, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament thereupon. (Signed by one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven freeholders of the county).

Pennard House, Nov. 12.

Rev. Sir,—On returning home last evening I found your letter; my absence must be my apology for not having answered it by return of post. Permit me, through you, to acknowledge the receipt of a requisition signed by a large and influential number of the freeholders of this important county, requesting me to "convene" a public meeting of the freeholders of the county of Somerset, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to maintain the ancient custom of Church-rates, as at present by law established. I do not think a county meeting a fit occasion for discussing this subject, and in this view I am supported by another requisition signed by a large and like influential number of gentlemen of the county (a considerable majority of whom are firm supporters of Church-rates), requesting me not to hold a meeting, inasmuch as it would give opportunity for an angry and unprofitable discussion. It is evident that I cannot comply with the wishes of both. I, therefore, think myself entitled to exercise a discretion in the matter, and will thank you to communicate to the gentlemen who have done me the honour to forward this requisition through you, that with the greatest respect for their opinion, I must decline to excite this large and influential county by calling a meeting for the purpose suggested by this requisition. I understand that parochial petitions are being got up extensively in the county of Somerset against the abolition of Church-rates. I look upon this move as being far preferable to calling a county meeting.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

BERKELEY NAPIER.

To the Rev. E. P. Vaughan.

Wrexall, Nov. 16.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to the requisition of one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven freeholders of the county of Somerset. As the requisitionists are widely scattered through the county, I will insert your reply in the county papers for the information of all. I believe that the requisition which I had the honour to transmit to you last week, signed by baronets, members of Parliament, county magistrates, clergy, gentry, and yeomanry, was more largely and influentially signed than any similar requisition ever before presented to a high sheriff of Somerset. It is manifest, from the evidence taken before the committee of the House of Lords last session, that the attack now made on Church-rates is an attack on the principle of a National Church, and that the abolition of Church-rates is only desired as a step towards the overthrow of the National Church. Our opponents have made no secret of their intentions. We are confident, however, that the great majority of the freeholders in this large county are determined to uphold the Church of their fathers in all her rights and privileges, to hand them down unimpaired to their children, and, above all, to preserve that special inheritance of the poor of our nation which a small but clamorous minority is seeking to destroy, as one principal step to the uprooting of the Church as by law established. Each tenant, moreover, knows well that if his rates are permanently lessened, his rent in the end will be increased. Each farmer sees that if Church-rates be abolished he will have to pay their present amount to the owner of the land, and be called upon to subscribe another equal or larger amount to the support of his church. You tell us that an influential body of gentlemen—a considerable majority of whom are firm supporters of Church-rates—have asked you not to comply with our request. We have no public means of knowing who and how many the counter-requisitionists are, but as in the exercise of your discretion you have thought it best to prefer their opinion to ours, I trust you will allow us to say to that body, whoever they are, the responsibility in the face of this county and of the Church now rests on you. We have sought to do what we could in a fair, open, and manly manner, according to our old English ways, to convince Parliament of what we know to be the truth that the voice of a few noisy agitators is not the voice either of the religious Dissenters or of the masses of the people of this country. Through your intervention this opportunity has been lost. We now ask you to take the lead in what may appear to you some better and more constitutional way of protesting against the greatest act of spoliation of the poor by the rich ever threatened in this country, and of defending that Church we all equally love.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) E. P. VAUGHAN.

To the High Sheriff of the county of Somerset.

NEW SCHEME OF NATIONAL EDUCATION FOR SCOTLAND.

On Thursday last a deputation from Glasgow waited upon the Lord Advocate at his Chambers, Parliament-square, for the purpose of pressing upon his Lordship's attention the subject of National

Education in Scotland. The deputation was headed by Mr. W. Buchanan, M.P., and Mr. John Henderson, of Park.

The Rev. Mr. FRASER laid before his lordship the proposals of the Glasgow Association and the methods they suggested for carrying them out. They are briefly these:—

It being conceded that our national ecclesiastical form is Presbyterian—that nine-tenths of the educating population hold the threefold responsibility of the Parent, the Church, and the State, in the training of the young—that there is an almost universal agreement as to the Bible being the basis of moral and religious teaching, and that any national system which ignores these facts will be neither popular nor successful—that association, profiting by past failures, and yielding what was denominationally distinctive, desired to co-operate for the institution of a common system, having local boards, representing the different classes of the Christian community, so constituted as to secure the safety of the religious element, without direct and formal enactments as to tests or Bible teaching, and to give the most solid guarantee possible, that the education shall unite thoroughly intellectual with sound moral and religious training. It was proposed that each Town Council should nominate, say eight of their number, or from the community, and that the Presbyteries, Established, Free, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, or as many Presbyteries as had congregations in the separate burghs within their bounds, should nominate each one of their number or communion for each burgh only, as members of the local boards. It was further proposed that the present form of test, excluding from the parish or national schools all except members of the Established Church, should be abolished: and on the heritors continuing, as at present, to support them, that the election of the teacher and the management of the school should remain as before, in the hands of the heritors, the parish minister, and the presbytery, the schools being, of course, subject to inspection, and bearing the same relation to the General Board as other national schools. In this way the test was modified, as it was only that part of the test which required teachers to be members of the Established Church they proposed to abolish. They did not wish the formula to be continued, so that any Presbyterian teacher might be eligible, whether a member of the Established Church or not. The recommendations of the proposal were these:—It avoided the religious difficulty in legislation; and at the same time, without test or standard, secured, through a regularly constituted board, the best guarantee of a sound intellectual, moral, and religious training. It gave to local boards complete control over their schools. It recognised Town Councils and Presbyteries only as powers pre-eminently influential in relation to the people, and called into co-operation the representatives of the Church power through the Presbytery delegates, who might be elders or ministers; the representatives of the State, in the Town Council and General Board; and the representatives, also, of the parents, through the Council, the nominees of the people, and in rural districts, through the ratepayers; and that it laid the basis of a system which might embrace our primary and intermediate schools, and also sustain and extend all the advantages already secured in certificated teachers and normal colleges.

After affording his lordship some further details of the scheme, Mr. Fraser resumed his seat.

Some of the members of the deputation having explained their views,

The LORD ADVOCATE said that, although there was a large portion of the resolutions which the Glasgow Association had embodied in its proposal of which the country generally might approve, he was not prepared to initiate a measure based upon them; he was quite disposed to do something in the matter of national education if supported by the country. He must say, however, that he objected to the modified test of which they had spoken, as he would abolish all tests. He need hardly say that the whole subject would receive his careful and anxious consideration.

The deputation then thanked his lordship for his courtesy and withdrew.

COLLECTION OF THE ANNUITY-TAX SUSPENDED.

(From the *Edinburgh News*.)

A lady, against whom a decree in absence was obtained on the 4th of September, has since claimed the advantage of the same grounds of defence as those taken up by Mr. Brydone. She had been served with a "charge," which contains a threat of pouncing and imprisonment. Unable to pay the large sum contained in the decree, she paid an instalment, and craved delay for the balance. In reply, she received a letter from the agent granting her request, provided she agreed to sign an enclosed promissory note for upwards of 25*l*. This she was neither able nor willing to do, and following the advice of her friends, she put her case into the hands of Mr. Robertson, the solicitor who has so ably brought forward Mr. Brydone's defence. An application was made to the sheriff to postpone the execution of the decree till that gentleman's case was settled, and as a necessary preliminary to this proceeding, the expenses of the action, amounting to 3*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*., were consigned to the sheriff-clerk. On the 17th inst., Sheriff Arkley pronounced the following interlocutor:—"The Sheriff-Substitute, in respect that a similar action, Aitkin v. Brydone, is at present depending in this Court, of consent sists procedure *hoc statu* in this action till the issue of said action." In accordance with this decision, every decree and summons for non-payment, and indeed the whole collection of the rate, may be postponed till the settlement of Mr. Brydone's case.

Twelve persons residing in the Canongate parish, were on Friday served with summonses, at the instance of the collector for that district. Amongst the number was a respected Councillor, and also a poor widow who had been charged with three years arrears, while she had only resided in the parish for one year.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

On Sunday there was a renewal of the riots in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East.

At the eleven o'clock service the congregation was larger than on any previous occasion. From an early hour cabs brought down visitors from the west end of London, and it was plainly apparent that not a tenth part of those who attended were parishioners. Just as the organ commenced the "Voluntary," and while the priests and choristers were entering in procession, a well-dressed person near the altar declared in a very excited state, "I demand those seats for the choristers, in the name of the Secretary of State, and I appeal to the churchwardens to clear them." It may be mentioned that the choristers' seats were at this time occupied by persons who had been passed privately into the church before the doors were thrown open, and that they were reserving them for the choristers. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson, hearing the disturbance, immediately repaired to the place from which the noise proceeded, and the gentleman in question addressed him in a loud and imperious tone of voice, saying, "Mr. Churchwarden, in the name of the Secretary of State I demand that you clear those seats." He exhibited great violence of manner, which the police failed to moderate. Finding all remonstrance useless, Mr. Churchwarden Thompson gave the offending gentleman into custody. He gave his name as Mr. William Cornwallis, and his residence at Calais. He declined to disclose the nature of his profession or occupation. He stands charged with "willingly and of purpose disquieting and disturbing the congregation assembled in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East during the morning service." From the excited manner of the accused, it was feared that he was labouring under some mental aberration, and this was also the impression at the police-station where he was charged. It appears that the rector's party, availing themselves of an early entrance into the church, had filled the choristers' seats with friends of their own, most of whom were strangers in the parish, and thus those who intended to exclude the choristers, as they did on the previous Sunday, were defeated in their intentions. The body of persons thus introduced joined in the choral service with great spirit, and instead of the choir being overwhelmed, as had been the case on previous Sundays, they had for this occasion much the best of it, and the malcontents were unable to offer any formidable opposition. Taking the morning service as a whole, it was much more orderly than it has been for many weeks past. There was an imposing array of police, ten or a dozen being located in Cannon-street, seven or eight on the steps of the church, while a large number were scattered in all parts of the sacred edifice. Their presence had the effect of exasperating rather than of intimidating the people.

The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie was the officiating minister, and there were but few signs of disapprobation until he stood at the altar with his back to the congregation. This elicited some hissing and continuous coughing. On ascending the pulpit he did not turn to the altar in the invocation of the Trinity, and thus escaped the hissing and yelling which have hitherto been the accompaniments of this part of the ceremony. He selected for his text the 16th verse of the 33rd chapter of the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah: "This is the name wherewith he shall be called, The Lord our righteousness." The congregation listened to the preliminary portions of the sermon with much apparent interest, but soon there was walking up and down, slamming of pew doors, and lounging over pews, giving the place a theatrical rather than an ecclesiastical aspect. The churchwardens, chief constable (Mr. Herbert), and the beadle moved about, particularly near the altar, where, if anywhere, violence was apprehended. The sermon was a plain, practical discourse, containing nothing which was calculated to provoke any outbreak of feeling. At its close Mr. Mackonochie turned his back upon the people while he said the concluding prayer, which gave rise to much hissing and confusion. The offertory was a complete mockery. Not more than a score of persons contributed. When the bags were presented to them most of the people shook their heads, while others smiled and seemed to view it as a joke, particularly a large number of young "gents" in peg-tops who were conspicuously present. In the afternoon, at the rector's service (the Litany), the mob prevented the priests and choristers from taking their accustomed places before the altar, and the service was performed from the choristers' seats with the usual amount of confusion. Long before half-past six o'clock, the time appointed for opening the doors for the evening service, there was an immense concourse of persons in Cannon-street, and the rush for admission was terrific. Women and children shrieked, men were knocked down, and had it not been for the praiseworthy exertions of the police, serious results must have followed. In a few minutes the spacious church was densely packed, and standing-room was scarcely to be had. When the priests and choristers entered, and the service commenced, it was clear that measures had been taken to drown the voices of the dissentients. This was a perfect success. There were three priests, and an increase in the number of surpliced choristers, while gentlemen, evidently well practised in the choral service, were stationed in various parts of the church. The prayers were said, with little interruption, by the Rev. C. F. Lowder, M.A., but when he gave out the hymns the people hissed and coughed. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Edward Stuart, M.A., incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-

street, Regent's-park, from the words of the Epistle of St. John, "God is love." In spite of a somewhat unattractive style of oratory the rev. gentleman managed to get through his sermon without much interruption. Indeed, it was only on turning his back upon the congregation at the final prayer that he was hissed at all.

As the close of this service, the last of the day, hundreds of persons assembled in Cannon-street, and discussed the ecclesiastical state of the parish, but the clergy and choristers managed to get away without being insulted.

It was announced some time since that the third annual commemoration of the foundation of the mission chapel in Calvert-street would be celebrated on Thursday next, the 24th inst., and that the Dean of Westminster would preach. At the earnest request of the Bishop of London that service will be dispensed with.

IMPORTANT CHURCH-RATE CASE.—The Queen v. Mirehouse.—In this case the Court of Queen's Bench had granted a rule calling upon the Rev. W. Mirehouse and E. Sampson, Esq., justices of Gloucestershire, to show cause why a *certiorari* should not issue to bring up an order made by them, whereby they had ordered a person named Somerville to pay the sum of 1*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*., for Church-rate, and 10*s*. for costs. The ground of the application was that the complaint before the magistrates was not made within six calendar months from the time when the matter of the complaint arose, as required by the 11th section of the 11th and 12th Victoria, cap. 43. It was stated that the party had refused payment of the rate in September, 1857, but he was not summoned till May, 1859. On Thursday, Mr. Pridaux showed cause against the rule, and contended that there had been no refusal to pay the rate in September, 1857. The deputy-clerk had applied to the churchwarden for his salary, and the latter having no money, gave the clerk the receipt-book, telling him that he might pay himself out of the Church-rate. The clerk went to Somerville's mill, and there saw his son, who asked if he had got the rate-book, to which the clerk answered that he had not, but that he had got the receipt-book which he produced. The son then, by the authority of his father, refused to pay the rate, and gave a written refusal. The learned counsel contended that, in order to constitute a refusal, there must be a demand made of the party who was liable to pay, who was entitled, if he required it, to see the rate-book. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said it was stated in the affidavit that the son refused to pay the rate by the authority of his father. Surely that was a sufficient refusal by the father; and, as the complaint was not made within six months from that time, the magistrates had no jurisdiction to make the order. Mr. Wills, who appeared to support the rule, was not called upon. Rule absolute for the *certiorari*.

CHURCH-RATES AT BRISTOL.—At a vestry-meeting held in the parish of St. Georges, Brandon Hall, Mr. Arrowsmith was called to the chair on a show of hands. After many of the items of the estimates had been discussed and disallowed, Mr. Francis Fox moved—"That this meeting do adjourn for three weeks, viz., to Friday, 9th December, at ten o'clock, to allow the churchwardens time, in consequence of the disallowance of several items, to revise their estimates, and also to allow them to collect the arrears of the rate." Mr. Eyre having seconded the motion, it was carried. The chairman said he wished it to be expressly understood that their opposition had arisen out of no hostility to the Church, for they wished her all speed; they objected upon principle. Mr. Barber remarked that if the churchwardens tried the voluntary principle, they would find that it would succeed. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

A CONSCIENTIOUS MAYOR.—Mr. John Burnell is elected Mayor of Plymouth. He is a Dissenter, and won't "go to church sometimes with the mace," as requested by one of the Councillors. Churchmen Mayors never take the mace to a Dissenting chapel, and until they do, Dissenters are not to be expected to do homage to the Church—that is, supposing the higher ground of principle to be abandoned for conventional civility, as was proposed.—*Western Times*.

EPISCOPAL PROSECUTION.—The Bishop of Winchester has directed proceedings to be instituted against the Rev. Dunbar Heath, vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, for a volume of sermons published locally by him at Ryde. Under the provisions of the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 86, the Bishop has the option of sending the case in the first instance by letters of request to the Court of Appeal of the province, and this course will be adopted. Mr. Heath is known to scholars by his translation of six Egyptian Papyri previously undeciphered, and is the author of the "Future Human Kingdom of Christ," a work which has excited considerable attention in certain quarters. The doctrines impugned by the Bishop are of the same class as those held by Maurice, Jowett, and others, and the point sought to be determined is whether these doctrines (especially that of the Atonement) are comprehended within the limits of our articles and formularies.

ST. PHILIP'S, CLERKENWELL.—DISAPPROVAL OF PUSEYISM.—On Monday evening, at a large meeting of the committee of the Parochial Schools, Amwell-street, Clerkenwell, a very important discussion took place upon a motion placed upon the paper of business by Mr. Henry Holland, for the withdrawal from attendance at the Church of St. Philip, Granville-square, Bagnigge-wells-road, of that portion of the charity children which had been in the habit of attending that church for divine worship,

in consequence of the Popish practices carried on under the ministry of the Rev. W. Wroth. Mr. Richard Henry Jones, the treasurer of the school, was in the chair. It was stated that the school was founded in 1700, upon purely Protestant principles, and is supported by voluntary contributions from the parishioners, except some source of revenue which is derived from a small funded property. About 600 children of the parish are educated; of these 200 are clothed also, and are divided equally for religious instruction among the four district churches—St. James's, St. John's, St. Mark's, and St. Philip's. At the latter much complaint has been made of practices of a Popish tendency having been carried on by the officiating minister, and Mr. Holland brought his motion before the committee of the school for the purpose of taking their sense as to whether children belonging to a Protestant charity, and educated in the Protestant faith, should continue to attend a place of worship where the forms of the Protestant religion were systematically departed from by the officiating minister. The motion was seconded by Mr. G. Saywell; and, after a long and animated discussion, it was resolved unanimously, "That the further attendance of the children at St. Philip's Church, Granville-square, could not be permitted, in consequence of the Popish practices adopted there, under the ministrations of the Rev. W. Wroth."

THE STIRLING TRACT ENTERPRISE.—On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., the Rev. J. R. Smith, delivered a lecture in the St. John's School-room, Blackburn, on the Rise, Progress, and Results of the Stirling Publication Enterprise. For eleven years (Mr. Smith, who is the travelling secretary, stated) Mr. P. Drummond had laboured gratuitously in printing religious tracts, the *British Messenger* and *Gospel Trumpet*—periodicals in the newspaper form—millions of which he had given away. 27,000,000 tracts had been printed, 11,000,000 given away. 360,000 of the *British Messenger* and the *Gospel Trumpet* were given gratis annually. 11,225*l.* expended in this way alone, and 9,050*l.* received in donations. Numerous instances of usefulness were narrated. Mr. John Alston presided, and a cordial vote of thanks to the rev. lecturer was moved and seconded by Messrs. Lund and Higham, "for the lucid manner in which he had expressed himself, and the interesting lecture delivered." Mr. Smith having returned thanks, the meeting closed.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—A NOTE OF WARNING.—It seems to us an unaccountable circumstance that while we have been voting, shouting, and in a desultory sort of manner agitating, for the last ten years or so, the "monster grievance" of Ireland should have been altogether ignored on hustings, on platform, and in council-room. It was a grave error to imagine that by directing the energies of the country towards one particular object, we would thereby strengthen the tenants' cause, and disarm to a certain extent landlord opposition. The contrary is the case; for, in order to obtain the least concession, our demands must be large, and co-extensive with the grievances under which we labour. The Church Establishment, be it understood, is not a grievance affecting a particular class; it affects all classes; and is the foundation-stone of that system which weakens, by dividing, the country. In any new programme therefore, of agitation, this Church question must occupy a conspicuous place.—*The Waterford Citizen.*

A NEW SECT.—At special church-meetings held in Bond-street Chapel, Birmingham, it has been resolved to have a plurality of elders to take the oversight of the Church; to administer baptism without delay to every penitent believer who requests it, on his confessing that Jesus Christ is the son of the living God; to afford an opportunity, at the breaking of bread every Lord's-day, for mutual teaching; to cease to sanction the singing of praise on the part of unbelievers; to renounce all human creeds; to give up pew rents and collections for Church funds; and to substitute the designation "Church of Christ meeting," &c., for that of "Baptist Church." In each instance the Church was first asked, "Do you consider this according to the teaching of the New Testament?" and second, "If so, are you willing to adopt it?" Mr. Chew has requested that the members of the church and others would cease to style him "reverend."—*Birmingham Post.*

A CHRISTIAN BRAHMIN.—Mr. Jogut C. Gangooly, the converted Brahmin, who has been pursuing his studies in this country a little more than a year, occupied the Rev. Mr. Brigham's pulpit on Sunday last. This young man is but twenty-three years of age, was born about seven miles from Calcutta, in "heathen India," a Brahmin, or priest, and is the first that ever visited this Christian land. Mr. Gangooly visited the Sunday-school in the morning, and addressed the scholars, relating many interesting events in his life in a pleasing manner. In the forenoon he gave a discourse upon Christianity in India, showing the slow but inevitable progress of its living truths even in the land of heathen idolatry, where it is almost death to propagate the doctrines of the Gospel. In the afternoon, the young man gave a very interesting account of his own conversion. His father was a high priest, and, of course, he inherited the birthright of priest.—*Taunton (U.S.) Whig.*

GOVERNMENT CHAPLAINS IN THE UNITED STATES.—After much careful research, it has been ascertained that the United States Government has from the beginning chosen 256 chaplains in all, and in the following proportions:—Episcopalians, 125; Presbyterians, 41; Methodists, 36; Baptists, 21; Congregationalists, 12; Roman Catholics, 5; Unitarians,

2; Dutch Reformed Church, 1; Lutherans, 1; Universalists, 1. Of the present number of chaplains in the army and navy, there are—Episcopalians, 28; Presbyterians, 6; Methodists, 5; Congregationalists, 4; total, 43. That is, the Episcopalians have within a fraction twice as many chaplains in the Government service, and by Government appointment, as all the other denominations put together; and yet this denomination, in point of numbers, is one of the smallest of the great religious denominations of the country! Is there no reason here for suspecting a design to get the religious control of the army and navy, and no reason to fear an infringement of the spirit of the Constitution, which keeps apart Church and State?—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

Religious Intelligence.

THE REVIVALIST MOVEMENT.

DAILY PRAYER-MEETINGS IN LONDON.—The following is a list of places where prayer-meetings are held daily in the Metropolis:—

Lecture-room, Sunday School Union, Old Bailey	Time.
School-room, Congregational Church, St. John's-wood-terrace	1 to 2 p.m.
School-room, All Saints Church, Finchley-road	12 to 1 "
*Stafford Rooms, 33A, Tichborne-street, Edgware-road	12½ to 1 "
City Mission Rooms, 3A, Oriol-place, College-street, Chelsea	12½ to 1½ "
Working Men's Christian Association, 65, Ebury-street, Pimlico	12 to 1½ "
Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street	1 to 2 "
71, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square	1 to 2 "
*37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury	1 to 2 "
Royal Hill Chapel, Queen's-road, Bayswater	6½ to 7½ p.m.
Wesleyan Times' Office, 5, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street	7 to 8 "
Working Men's Christian Association, 65, Ebury-street, Pimlico	7 to 8½ "
Lecture Room, Kingsgate-street, Holborn (except Mondays and Wednesdays)	7½ "
*48, Great Marlborough-street (for Young Men only)	7½ to 8½ "
Working Men's Institute, Smart's-buildings, 184, High Holborn	8 to 9 "
Queen-square Chapel, Westminster	9 to 10 "

Besides the above, special prayer-meetings to the number of at least ten are held in various parts of the metropolis each night of the week.

BRADFORD.—Last Monday morning the Town Mission weekly prayer-meeting was again held in the school-room of Kirkgate Chapel. The attendance, though good, was not quite so numerous as on previous occasions, which was owing doubtless to the very unfavourable state of the weather. The Rev. J. G. Miall conducted the devotions. We were glad to observe a goodly number of ministers present. At the close of the service which will be held in the same place on next Monday morning, Mr. J. H. Marshall desires the women to remain for a few minutes after the meeting is dismissed, for the purpose of arranging with them for the establishment of a series of weekly female prayer-meetings, the first of which will be held on next Monday afternoon in the above place, at three o'clock.—*Bradford Observer.*

STOCKTON.—A series of union prayer-meetings, to be held weekly, on Friday evenings, has been commenced in the National Schools, South Stockton. The first meeting was held on Friday evening last, when the Rev. T. Roberts, of Thornaby parish, presided. Mr. Alderman Skinner, of Stockton, and the Rev. A. C. Smith, of Middlesborough, took part in the proceedings. The attendance was pretty numerous.—*Stockton Mercury.*

NEWCASTLE.—The Wesleyan new church, New Bridge-street, are holding revival meetings. The services commenced on Sunday week, and are going on under the charge of Mr. John Unwin, of Sheffield, a gentleman who has had great experience in the revival work—at one time and for a lengthened period in his native town, as the coadjutor of the Rev. J. Caughey; and in a tour made in Ireland during the past summer he comes before us able to speak from personal observation of the religious change which has taken place in that country. This was the subject of a lecture delivered by Mr. Unwin on Sunday afternoon last.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

GATESHEAD.—The Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Gateshead have this week commenced a series of combined revival services, comprising Sunday afternoon and week-day evening services to be continued, one week in each chapel, until all have been visited. The evening services to be preceded by open-air meetings. To-morrow afternoon, there is to be a united and public love-feast in Bethesda Chapel, conducted by various ministers. During the season of Advent, there are to be special services in the Gateshead churches, "with particular reference to the working classes."—*Gateshead Observer.*

LEICESTER.—The second noon-day united weekly prayer-meeting was held in the New Hall, at half-past twelve on Monday week, and lasted about an hour and a-half. The large hall was crowded; indeed, there could not have been less than 500 or 600 persons present, composed of all classes of society. The Rev. J. Owen, vicar of Thrusington, presided, and there was a large representation of ministers of the Establishment and Dissenting bodies. After a short address by the chairman, the devotions were led by a number of ministers and laymen. It has been resolved to continue the meetings weekly.—*Leicester Mercury.*

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Prayer-meetings were held at the various Dissenting places of worship every day during last week, "for the outpouring of the Spirit."

SHEFFIELD.—We are requested to call the attention of the religious public to the united prayer-meeting which is held daily in the Barker-pool Temperance Hall, during the working men's dinner hour, from twelve to one. Ministers and members of various denominations have taken part already in conducting the meetings. They are equally open to all. A similar meeting is held on Sunday afternoon, from three to four.—*Sheffield Independent.*

BLYTH.—The Wesleyans of Blyth have held special services for the last two weeks, the result being several additions to the church. They are to be continued during this week.

SUNDERLAND.—Religious services are going on in various chapels in this town, but the chief point of attraction is Sans-street Chapel, belonging to the Wesleyans. Here Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have been labouring nightly for several weeks. The house, though the largest in the place, is often crowded to the doors, and the excitement is immense. Great numbers of conversions have been made, and some of them are certainly of a marked character. Mr. Harris, master of the brig *Flora*, of Lynn, and all his crew, have "declared," and the announcement was made in the chapel by a letter being read from the captain and crew, in which they requested the prayers of the congregation to enable them to hold true to their "profession." The scene which the chapel at times presents is wonderful, and characterised by efforts of quite an unusual kind to induce the auditory to come forward and "declare for Jesus." A sermon, prayers, hymns, doxologies, and then Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, and their friends, go into the body of the assembly, and make personal calls on individuals. It sometimes happens that groans, weeping, singing, praying, and shouting are all going on together, and in the galleries and body of the building the excitement is intense. Hoops and crinolines receive but small consideration from the extreme crowds that throng the passages, and some ludicrous incidents occur. Yet on the whole little of the extravagance of the "Irish revival" has been called up, and the cases of hysteria which have been consequent on this effort have been comparatively few. A rather peculiar phase of revivalism has manifested itself in Sunderland. The Rev. A. Rees has set himself in decided opposition to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer; and from his own pulpit has denounced the way in which they seek to gain converts to the tenets or doctrines which they preach. The Rev. Mr. Rees is himself an energetic revivalist, and something more; and has been making revival efforts in his own way.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle.* There not being a single case requiring the adjudication of the Sunderland bench on Friday, the magistrates' clerk, Mr. Potts, in accordance with custom, presented Mr. Simpson, as senior magistrate, with a pair of white gloves.

DUBLIN.—At a *soirée* of the Independent body, held in York-street Chapel, Dublin, on Wednesday evening, the Rev. Mr. Allon, from England, after alluding to the religious feeling which was every day spreading in Ireland, stated that the same spirit was gradually taking root in England. A number of persons in his own congregation had organised special prayer-meetings, which were held every evening for several months; and he knew that a great work was going on in many other places.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING IN DERRY.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its late meeting in Belfast, having named Tuesday, the 15th November, as a day to be specially set apart for religious services and thanksgiving to God for the recent outpouring of the Spirit of Holiness upon the Church in this land, was observed generally by the ministers and members of the Presbyterian congregations in this city. A united meeting was held at twelve o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, at which all the ministers attended. The church was well filled by an attentive and devout congregation. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Denham; after which Rev. W. McClure read the 60th chapter of Isaiah, and delivered an appropriate address from the words:—"Arise, shine, for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee." The ordinary revival services are well attended in the Corporation Hall every morning, from half-past ten till five minutes to eleven o'clock, and every evening in the Masonic Hall, besides the united Presbyterian prayer-meetings, and congregational prayer-meetings and lectures, held in their churches by the ministers of other evangelical denominations. The feeling of the people is solemn and becoming, and although there are no symptoms of excitement, the conversion of souls is not the more surely proceeding, as the private testimony of those devoted ministers of the Gospel who labour among us abundantly proves. Meetings are held in country districts around this city, on stated week evenings, and at some of these, on recent occasions, deep conviction was produced on many souls—the sobs, and tears of anguish shed by males and females exhibiting the intense feeling those impressed were suffering.—*Londonderry Standard.*

COLERAINE.—The good effects of the revival in Coleraine have been evidenced by the number of communicants added at the late communions to the various Presbyterian congregations in town. The following are correct figures:—Added to the communion roll of the Rev. W. Richey's congregation (First), 76; to the Rev. J. A. Canning's (Second), 100; and to the Rev. Joseph Macdonnell's (Third), 56—making in all 232; some of whom had been at one time communicants, but the great majority of whom engaged in the ordinance for the

first time. The meetings for prayer continue to be held with regularity, and the attention of those who attend is very marked. The several Orange lodges of the Cootehill district celebrated the night of the 5th by tea parties, whiskey being altogether banished, except in a few cases. One dealer, who usually sold from thirty-five to fifty gallons on the 5th, did not this year sell one to the Orangemen. A drunken Protestant in the fair or markets is now rarely to be seen.—*Ibid.*

BALLYMENA.—REMARKABLE DECREASE OF DRUNKENNESS.—Ballymena market is held on Saturday, and parties accused of drunkenness on that day are generally brought up for trial before the Petty Sessions' Bench on the following Monday. On such occasions we have seen as many as fourteen persons so accused, the greater number of whom were marched into the court from the bridewell, where they had been incarcerated during the entire Sabbath. Now, let us refer to the custody cases, on charge of drunkenness, at the three latest meetings of the Court, ending with that of Monday last:—October 15th, None!—October 29th, None!—November 7th, Not one!—*Ibid.*

SCENE IN A BELFAST CHURCH.—In Great George's-street Church a fresh outpouring of the Spirit, of a description as remarkable as any that occurred in the month of July last has taken place. About a fortnight since, a number of persons connected with the congregation entered into a covenant with each other that they would, at the family altar and in their closets, offer up special prayer for a new season of revival. This engagement was faithfully observed, and with the happiest results. On the third day after this arrangement there was an evident manifestation of the Spirit's power in the congregation—of "awakening" in some, conviction in others, and an enlarged measure of grace in those who had been previously converted. The person who conducted the prayer-meeting inquired whether there was any one present who had faith to believe in a promise of the Saviour which he quoted. One after the other replied in the affirmative. On Wednesday evening last the arm of the Lord was indeed unpaired among those assembled, and the revival prayed for was visibly granted. It was of the most marked character, and followed by solemn evidences of conversion. During the prayer, several persons were suddenly brought under the influence of the Spirit; and eventually almost the entire of the congregation were impressed in a manner similar to that which was witnessed, at the most memorable period of the revival work, in so many places. It was regarded as another Pentecostal occasion; and a clergyman from the Highlands, who was present, remarked that he felt he was in the very presence of God, and that he had seen what he believed to be a miniature representation of heaven upon earth. The feeling of all who were in the church seemed to be, "It is good for us to be here." The meeting did not break up till a late hour. On Thursday evening the church was again crowded, and the most solemn and earnest feeling pervaded the audience throughout the proceedings. A large number of persons, earnest inquirers after saving truth, waited specially for the prayer-meeting, and many of them went away rejoicing in the Lord.—*Belfast Banner.*

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(From the *Patriot*.)

The committee of the Colonial Missionary Society entertained the Rev. T. Binney at a breakfast at the Congregational Library, on Tuesday morning; a number of ministers and gentlemen were present. About fifty sat down to the tables at nine o'clock, including the Rev. Dr. Tidman, Rev. Dr. Massie, Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. A. Raleigh, Rev. A. M. Henderson, Rev. T. Aveling, Rev. W. Tyler, Rev. H. Bowman, Rev. J. C. Gallaway, Rev. J. W. Richardson, Rev. E. Edwards, Rev. E. Prout, Rev. J. H. Wilson, Rev. E. Mannering, Rev. T. James, Rev. R. Ashton; Messrs. S. Morley, James Spicer, H. Rutt, H. Rutt, sen., Edward Swaine, William Edwards, Charles Reed, R. Gammon, &c., &c. Mr. J. SPICER, the chairman of the Committee, presided. When the tables were cleared, the Rev. E. MANNERING opened the meeting with prayer.

The CHAIRMAN then stated the circumstances under which Mr. Binney went to Australia, and explained that it had been the wish of the committee to invest their friend with a representative character on their behalf, and the more so as he was one of the founders, if not the founder of the society. But as Mr. Binney had no hope of being able to perform any public services when he reached the colonies, he declined to be officially deputed to represent the churches at home, but said that he would do anything that he could to promote the interests of the society, as well as of the churches in Australia. The cordial manner in which Mr. Binney had been everywhere received was highly gratifying to his friends in England, who were rejoiced at his restoration to health, and because of the very important services he had been able to render to the cause of religion wherever he went. The moment the committee heard of his arrival in England they resolved to present him with an address; and they now met for that purpose, and to offer him a most cordial welcome. (Cheers.) But while glad that Mr. Binney had returned to them in safety, he (Mr. Spicer) must say for one, that he had hoped he would have seen it wise to stay on the other side, where there was so wide and important a field to be cultivated. Providence, however, did not seem to work to this result; and if their friend could not serve the society at the Antipodes, he would be able to do so at home, and in a more efficient manner than he

could have done before his visit to the colonies. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. T. JAMES, the secretary, read the address prepared by the committee in behalf of the society, founded twenty-five years ago mainly through the efforts of Mr. Binney. "While multitudes," said the memorialists, "in this city hail your return with high satisfaction, and are prepared to give you a hearty welcome, there are none beyond the limits of your own family and congregation who receive you with more thorough cordiality than ourselves; and we thus publicly acknowledge the gracious Providence that has watched over you by sea and land." In this, and in the restoration to invigorated health, the expectations of the committee had been completely realised. They rejoiced greatly in all that Mr. Binney had been able to do, and especially in the catholic spirit he had displayed towards every section of the Evangelical community. They could not doubt that the information which by this visit to the Australian colonies their friend had acquired, would prove of great advantage in the future operations of the society, and again they tendered him their cordial welcome.

Mr. BINNEY said he felt very much affected by this kind and cordial expression of their sentiments of regard. It had been his privilege for many years to live in close friendship with the ministers of the body to which they belonged; and it was very gratifying, after so long a separation, to meet so many of the ministers and representatives of the churches as were assembled on this occasion, and to feel that their old and long-continued friendship towards himself remained unbroken. (Cheers.) He had visited most of the Australian colonies, and met with much kindness; and there were many things he should wish to state to the committee privately, but could not converse about them with a reporter at the end of the table.

At the request of the Secretary our reporter left the room. We have since received the following account of the proceedings from Mr. James:—

At the close of Mr. Binney's address, which was listened to with profound attention, the Rev. Dr. TIDMAN rose and proposed a resolution expressing the cordiality with which the meeting welcomed Mr. Binney, the pleasure which his statements had afforded, and the hope that was entertained that his life would be long spared for a blessing to his church, and for the prosperity of the society with which he had been so long associated, and in the establishment of which he had so large a share. This was briefly seconded by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, and unanimously adopted. The Rev. R. BOWMAN, who through ill-health has been obliged to relinquish his charge at Victoria-parade, Melbourne, and return to England, then addressed the meeting, and the Rev. A. RALEIGH terminated it by pronouncing the benediction.

SOLVA, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Rev. J. Gwynne Jones has resigned the pastorate of the Independent Church at the above place.

THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS, NORTH WALSHAM.—The Rev. R. Chester, of Beverley, has accepted an invitation from the North Walsham Circuit, in Norfolk, and is expected to commence his labours in that sphere on the 27th instant.

MR. SAMUEL DRAKEFORD, of Hartshill, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Independent church, Desborough, Northamptonshire, to the pastorate, and is expected to enter on his labours on Christmas-day.

BROMLEY CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, KENT.—Mr. Edwin Bolton, of Hackney College, London, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation to become their minister, the Rev. George Verrall having resigned the pastorate in April last. Mr. Bolton will enter upon his engagements on the first Sabbath in the new year.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES TO WORKING MEN, LEICESTER.—A course of lectures by Nonconformist ministers has been commenced on Sunday afternoons, in the Temperance Hall. The lectures are addressed to the working classes, more particularly to those who do not attend public worship. Last Sunday afternoon, the second lecture of the course was delivered by the Rev. T. Lomas, when the large hall was well filled, there being nearly 1,500 persons present. The topic was "The Bible: what we owe to it." It was announced that the next lecture would be delivered by Dr. Legge: subject, "The Two Harvests."—*Leicester Mercury.*

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—Arrangements are in progress for commencing with still greater vigour than during last year the special Sunday evening services in the metropolis in connexion with Episcopalians. A hope has been expressed that St. Paul's Cathedral may be opened for the special services on Advent Sunday, November 27, but it is supposed that the alterations will not be completed in time to commence them so early. The Bishop of London has undertaken to preach the first sermon, and he will be followed by the Bishops of Oxford, Ripon, Bangor, and Carlisle; the Deans of Chichester, Ely, and St. Paul's, and several clergymen of eminence. The Westminster Abbey evening services are expected to commence on the first Sunday in the new year. No intimation of the commencement of the Exeter Hall services has yet been given, but it is stated that a new series will be shortly announced. The London Diocesan Home Mission, of which the bishop is president, is making arrangement for a series of Advent services for the working classes, as well as for a series for the commencement of the new year.

ST. CLEMENT'S BAPTIST CHAPEL, NORWICH.—A congregational tea-meeting was held on Tuesday

evening last, in the school-room of the above chapel, for the purpose of expressing to the Rev. T. A. Wheeler the thankfulness of the congregation that he had consented to remain with them, notwithstanding the liberal offers which he had received from other churches at a distance. Upwards of 300 friends assembled on the occasion, to honour the pastor for the kind and disinterested conduct which has distinguished his ministerial labours in this city. Mr. John Gambling, jun., presided. Amongst the company were several ladies and gentlemen not belonging to the congregation, who were present to testify their attachment to Mr. Wheeler, to whose eloquent and soul-stirring address all listened with deep attention and emotion. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. P. Colborne, J. W. Dowson, Esq., Messrs. Fletcher, S. Browne, Edward Smith, J. W. Bailie, and Alex. Rapier. Mr. Bailie informed the company that a literary institute had been formed in connexion with the chapel, under the presidency of Mr. Wheeler, for the mental improvement of the members of the congregation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday a large and influential meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of considering the best measures to be taken for assisting the bishop about to proceed to British Columbia in the discharge of the arduous and important duties with which he has been charged. The meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor, in pursuance of numerous signed requisitions from merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of the city of London. The Lord Mayor briefly opened the proceedings, announcing that the foundation of the mission was due to Miss Burdett Coutts, who had endowed it with the magnificent and surprising sum of 25,000*l.* Her Majesty the Queen had subscribed 250*l.*; the Marquis of Westminster, 200*l.*; R. Williams, Esq., 100*l.*; the Archbishop of Canterbury, 20*l.* The new bishop, Dr. Hill, addressed the meeting. The meeting was also addressed by the Bishop of London, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, Sir G. Grey, and the Bishop of Oxford.—A resolution was unanimously carried, that the gentlemen who signed the requisition should form a committee for receiving subscriptions in aid of the missions. The Bishop of Columbia sailed from Southampton for his diocese on Thursday.

Correspondence.

THE CHURCH DEFENCE MOVEMENT IN CAMBRIDGE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—It is scarcely necessary that I should call your attention to the fact that *Alma Mater Cantabrigia* is bestirring herself in defence of Mother Church. And yet it would be a pity if, by any chance, you should omit to warn "political Dissenters" at the earliest possible moment, of the castigation they may expect now that these two venerable matrons are fairly in a flutter.

A paragraph, announcing the formation of a Church Defence Association here (copied into your journal), found its way into the columns of the *Times* one day, and in due time was copied into some of the London as well as the Cambridge weekly papers. No names were given to add lustre to the announcement. We are not informed where the august assembly met, and no details are vouchsafed to gratify the curiosity of an expectant public. The simple, stern, cold paragraph was evidently intended to strike terror into the ranks of the Liberation Society, and to suggest the idea of invisible invincibility. But, alas! it must be confessed that this note of warning sounds much more like the "minute gun at sea," which tells of distress and imminent shipwreck, than the trumpet blast which gives the signal for a victorious onslaught.

Will you allow me to add to this severely concise announcement a couple of commentaries which will be interesting, perhaps, as indicative of the zeal of good Churchmen in Cambridge.

The scene is laid at a dinner given to a Conservative ex-mayor. In the course of the evening the chairman, as in duty bound (being "a good Conservative and a good Churchman,") proposed "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese." The toast was acknowledged by a *political Churchman*, and Fellow of Corpus Christi College—the Rev. E. H. Perowne—who, in the course of his speech, expressed his conviction, after the manner of his forefathers, that "the welfare of the country was bound up with that of the Church of England."

He had no bigoted feeling against Dissenters, as such; but at the same time he considered that Dissenters ought to let the Church of England alone, to give her her due; he asked for nothing more. There was a vitality in the Church, which her opponents could not destroy. They were members of the Church of England, as well as he was, and it was the interest of the laity as well as the clergy to support her. The Church of England was a Conservative body: he firmly believed that if Conservatism were to be abandoned by the rest of the community, it would find its last refuge and asylum among the clergy. (Cheers.) He was glad to find in those days, when the Church of England was assailed, and when there were traitors within the Church itself, that there was a "Church Defence Association" in Cambridge. He could not help thinking that if an attempt had been made to rob the town of Cambridge, or the State, a powerful party would have risen to protect them; but although various attempts had been made to rob the Church, the endeavours to protect her had been but faint. The Church, though designated by the term "militant," was not a military body; all she could do, therefore, was to look to her children to defend her. This was not the time to dilate on the advantages accruing to the country from the Church Establishment; but he might say this, that if the Church were swept away, the result would be, not a gain to Protestant Dissenters, but a gain to the enemies of any religion at all. He believed that a really conscientious Dissenter would be anxious to retain, if not to maintain, the Church of England.

Shortly afterwards the ex-mayor, Mr. Balls, rose to acknowledge a toast in honour of himself. We have had the shadow—we now get a glimpse of the substance of the Church Defence Association. Mr. Perowne had said the Church, though "militant" by name, was not so by nature. It would seem that her affectionate children are not altogether of an unmilitary disposition. Mr. Balls thus responded:—

The rev. gentleman who lately addressed them told them of a society called the "Church Defence Association." He

(Mr. Ball) thought that society demanded the support of all true Conservatives. (Cheers.) When he told them, and he was proud to say it, that the president of that society was addressing them at that moment; and he was proud to say that the president of a society for the defence of our shores from invasion was also addressing them, he did not think they would say it was incompatible for the President of the Rifle Club to be President also of the Church Defence Association. When he told them that the object of the latter was to defend the Church from all aggressions from her enemies, they would agree with him that it was an object worthy of support; and he hoped those present and their friends would support it. The object was to protect the Church from political Dissenters, and to provide against virulent attacks on Churches. The subscription was very small; it was limited to 5s., but sums as low as 1s. and 6d. would be taken, because they were anxious that the whole country should take an interest in the matter. He hoped the few remarks he had offered would not be entirely lost, but that they, like recruiting sergeants, would seek for volunteers to the Church Defence Association. As he had appealed for support to the Rifle Corps, he appealed to them as true Conservatives to give in their adherence to this association. (Cheers.)

Verily, Mr. Hoare must look to his laurels!

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A POLITICAL DISSENTER.

Cambridge, Nov. 19, 1859.

YOUNG MEN AND DISSENTING CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—You have had several letters in your columns of late respecting the young men in our congregations. At Huntingdon we have endeavoured (and successfully) to meet that want by carrying on, in the six winter months of the year, every Sabbath afternoon a tea and discussion class. We endeavour at these gatherings to please the irreligious and doubting young man, and to encourage and instruct the thoughtful and the pious youth. I am of opinion that such classes might be beneficially established in connexion with most of our churches. Should any of your readers wish for details as to the working of our class, I shall be happy to forward particulars.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS B. RIDGLEY.

Market-place, Huntingdon.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE REGENCY QUESTION.

The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday, in an article signed by its secretary, M. Boniface, announces that the French Government, true to the principles of its policy, has recommended the Cabinet of Turin to annul the appointment of the Regency which the Government of the King of Sardinia has delegated to Chevalier Buoncompagni, as such appointment would prejudice the questions brought before, and encroach upon the competency of, the Congress.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"This advice must be considered as a proof of the solicitude of the Emperor for the Italian cause; which cause he made to triumph on the field of battle, and the final settlement of which awaits to-day only the decision of Europe."

The *Constitutionnel* of Monday, in an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, says that the declarations of the Cabinet of Turin, on the subject of the Regency of M. Buoncompagni, are of a nature to make those arrangements possible which have generally been considered as very difficult of execution. It is understood that if M. Buoncompagni exercises the Regency it is only for the maintenance of order in Central Italy. Italian interests are in harmony with European interests in order to reserve for the Congress the definitive regulation of the situation of the Italian Peninsula.

The French war in Morocco is completely over, and this sudden termination of the campaign is, to all seeming, a practical and satisfactory answer to the apprehensions that were entertained of a joint action in Morocco by France and Spain. A despatch from Algiers, of November 17th, announces the arrival there of Generals Martimprey and Yusuf, who were about to be followed by the whole expeditionary army. The city was preparing a fête for their reception.

All that has been effected by the French is a razzia on a large scale for the chastisement of the hitherto unconquered Beni Snassen, who partly live on French territory. This raid has ended in the tribe pledging themselves and giving hostages that they will keep the peace for the future.

M. de Bourqueney, who is to be replaced at Vienna by the Marquis de Moustier as French Ambassador, will retire from public life. Prince Latour d'Auvergne will replace the Marquis de Moustier as Ambassador at Berlin. Baron de Malaret is to replace the Prince Latour d'Auvergne as Ambassador at Turin.

The transport squadron at Toulon, for the conveyance of French troops to China, consist of eight screw vessels of 1,200 tons. The fitting out of ships of the line, to follow the transports, is actively proceeding. It is thought the expedition will sail from Marseilles.

General Montauban is named General-in-Chief of the expedition.

A step has been taken towards the prosecution of M. de Montalembert. He was summoned to appear before a Judge of Instruction on Saturday, but being at his estate in Burgundy, in delicate health, aggravated by a severe domestic calamity, he has obtained an adjournment for a fortnight.

The *Ami de la Religion* is to be prosecuted for publishing the letter alleged to be from the King of Sardinia to the Emperor of the French, relative to the Regency of the Prince de Carignan. It turns out to be a fabrication.

A note appears in the *Moniteur*, stating that several journals, from improper motives, enumerate daily the pastoral circulars of the bishops, in order to represent the French Episcopacy as a body filled

with mistrust towards the Government. These papers endeavour to give publicity to all those circulars, notwithstanding they express entire confidence in the intentions of the Emperor towards his Holiness the Pope.

THE TREATIES OF ZURICH.—EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday says that the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, and Sardinia, on Monday exchanged at Zurich ratifications of the Treaties signed in that town on the 10th of this month.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

No formal invitation to take part in the Congress, which is to be held on the 15th December next, has yet been addressed by France to England, but Count Persigny has been instructed to arrange the preliminary conditions with Lord John Russell.

The formal and official invitation will be sent to London from the cabinets of Vienna and Paris simultaneously. The notes containing the invitation will not be identical, as it has been stated. Austria will propose that the Congress assemble in Paris, whilst France will abstain from indicating any place. A certain objection made by Russia causes delay.

The *Post* reports the statement that the Powers who will be invited to send representatives to the Congress are those who signed the final act of Vienna, and the principal powers of Italy. The Congress will be thus composed of France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Switzerland, Rome, and Naples.

The *Patrie* announces that Cardinal Antonelli (he of Sonnino, vide M. About's "Question Romaine") is to represent the Pope in the "Congress on the affairs of Italy, which is to meet in Paris."

It is positively stated that it is the wish of the King of Naples to be represented at the approaching Congress.

ITALY.

THE REGENCY QUESTION.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following letter addressed by the Prince de Carignan to M. Buoncompagni:—

Turin, November 14.

SIR,—I have pointed you out as worthy of being entrusted with the noble charge of proceeding to Central Italy, and governing those provinces which, by their votes, have declared their desire for a strong constitutional and Italian kingdom, and have since voted my Regency. Your honourable character, your noble qualities of mind and heart, the proofs of devotion you have ever given to the King and country, the complete confidence I repose in you, and which I am now happy to signify to you publicly, are so many arguments in favour of the happy issue of your mission.

But they are not the only ones. The people of Central Italy have given such proofs of wisdom, firmness, and temperance as to deserve the esteem of the civilised world. Now, I am convinced that they will understand the necessity of persevering in the same calm and orderly course, especially at present, on the eve of a Congress in which the welfare of Italy is to be discussed; and his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, strengthened by the rights conferred upon him, will efficaciously support their wishes. The repeated assurances of his Majesty the Emperor of the French to the effect that there is to be no intervention in Central Italy are another motive of great confidence. Such assurances are a powerful encouragement to the policy of the King's Government, which could never consent to let violence from without oppose the national will.

If reasons of good policy induced his Majesty, after the peace of Villafranca, to recall his emissaries and abstain from any action whatever in Central Italy, it does not follow that his Government should refuse to perform acts dictated by a friendly feeling, which recent events have strengthened still more. My meaning is that it would not, within the bounds of possibility, refuse its aid to those countries, in order to facilitate their contracting a loan, should that be necessary. All these considerations inspire me with confidence regarding the future. On the other hand, your mission is very simple and clear, its object being to give greater unity to the political and military direction of those provinces. The concentration of powers will render each of them stronger, both as regards itself and as regards Europe. Their military organisation will be more easily completed under your sole administration, under a single command, and with a single army. This army, strong in number and discipline, ready to display its valour should the country demand it, must, however, be neither aggressive nor provocative. If some ardent and generous minds think every delay a crime, every act of prudence a weakness, they should be reminded that time is a powerful auxiliary of a just cause, and that impatience often spoils it and prevents its triumph.

Under these auspices, I repeat, I am convinced that your mission will be crowned with success, and that the populations will continue to maintain public order inviolably, and to display that wisdom and political maturity which is an honour to it, and which will be a very strong argument in the eyes of the Congress, in favour of the recognition of their rights.

Lastly, I am convinced that the Government of his Majesty will never permit anarchy to convulse those Italian provinces, which, after having sent their sons to fight in the ranks of the army, have solemnly declared their wish to be annexed to his states, a wish which his Majesty has graciously consented to.

Accept, &c.,

EUGENE OF SAVOY.

The States of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna have tendered their thanks to the Prince de Carignan for the naming of a substitute whom his Royal Highness recommended to their several deputations, and they inform the Prince that they accept with gratitude the Regency of the Chevalier Buoncompagni.

Tuscany, however, objects to the Regency—at least, to the appointment of M. Buoncompagni. A despatch from Genoa, of the 18th, says:—"A deputation from Tuscany, consisting of Signor Egallotti,

Signor Coppi, and Signor Febrizzi, sent by the Baron Ricasoli, President of the National Assembly, to protest against the regency of M. Buoncompagni, has arrived in Turin. The deputation has not been received by the King, but Prince de Carignan will receive them in a private audience."

On Sunday M. Buoncompagni left for Parma and Modena, where he will stay several days. The question of the acceptance of the regency of Central Italy by Tuscany is in the way of settlement.

It is certain that Austria, through the medium of Prince de Metternich, has protested at Paris against the nomination of a Regent by Piedmont, as such a regency would be contrary to the conditions of the treaties of peace signed at Zurich. It is also stated that England has made representations to the Sardinian Government against the regency of Prince de Carignan and of M. Buoncompagni.

RETIREMENT OF GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi has arrived at Nice from Turin, and has published in the *Gazette de Nice* a proclamation to the Italians, in which he says that he withdraws from the service because of the obstacles put in the way of the liberty of action of Central Italy, and because a miserable and crafty policy troubles the progress of events. He entreats the Italians to range themselves round the loyal King Victor Emmanuel, and declares that he will take up arms again on the day the King shall call all his faithful soldiers to the combat.

The *Opinione* of Turin mentions a report that the King has appointed General Garibaldi his aide-de-camp.

A manifestation was attempted at Bologna on the announcement of Garibaldi's resignation. The number of persons assembled was small, and they were immediately dispersed. On the first symptoms of a manifestation the National Guard placed themselves spontaneously under arms.

A despatch from Venice, dated Nov. 16, says:—"Fifty Venetians belonging to Garibaldi's corps have returned to this place."

According to advices from the Romagna, the Provisional Government of Bologna is abundantly supplied with money.

THE INQUISITION ABOLISHED.

The Government of Farini has published a decree suppressing the Tribunal of the Inquisition as incompatible with modern civilisation. Such proceedings as those in the case of Mortara cannot, therefore, again occur in Bologna.

M. Farini, Director of Parma and Modena, and to whom the powers of the Government were entrusted until the institution of the regency by the National Assembly of the Romagna, made his official entry into Bologna on the afternoon of the 9th, accompanied by General Ribotti. The civil and military authorities of the city went out to meet him. The troops in garrison were under arms, the city was adorned with flags, and acclamations greeted him during the whole of his passage.

NAPLES.

Orders have been given to the Neapolitan Embassies to deliver passports to all Neapolitan exiles who may demand permission to return to their country.

GERMANY.

It is stated that, on the invitation of Bavaria, a conference of the Ministers of the States of the second rank, and also the minor States of Germany, is about to take place on the 23rd inst. at Wurzburg, in order to come to some agreement about the pending questions of German policy. Austria and Prussia have received official intimation of the above.

At the election of burgesses at Hamburg, which took place on Friday last, neither the Conservative party nor the party of the guilds, succeeded in bringing in their candidates. The chief leaders of the moderate Liberal party have been beaten by the leaders of the extreme Liberal factions.

AUSTRIA.

The state of Hungary is still menacing. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* gives the following information which had reached him from private sources, the supply from public sources being obstructed:—

The *Pesti Naplo*, the organ of the National party in Hungary, was confiscated on the 18th because it gave an account of what had passed at Gran on the preceding day, but still it is generally known that a political demonstration was made at a dinner which was given there in honour of the Primate of Hungary. The Archduke Albrecht was sent by the Emperor to congratulate the Cardinal Archbishop on his jubilee; and, to give pleasure to the venerable man, who is a zealous patriot, his Imperial Highness offered him his congratulations in the Hungarian language. After the health of his Eminence had been drunk, several speeches were made and the Archbishop of Erlau is said to have expressed his political opinions with a freedom which greatly astonished the Governor-General. The health of the Emperor was proposed, and drunk with cries of "Eljen!" but it is said that the Hungarian nobles added the word "Király!" to the "Eljen!" thereby giving the Archduke to understand that they wished long life to his Majesty as King of Hungary. Towards the end of the banquet some of the persons present wished the Imperial delegate to drink to "the Hungarian Constitution," which proposal so displeased him that he soon left the table and returned to Pesth.

In a letter dated Nov. 16, the same writer says:—

For the present the controversy between the Hungarian Protestants and the Imperial Government is at an end, the Emperor having, on the 8th inst., ordered "that all the petitions of the Lutherans and Calvinists for the restoration of the church and school arrangements which were in vogue at the end of 1847 and at the commencement of 1848 shall be looked on as defi-

natively disposed of (*erledigt*) by the Imperial patent of the 1st September, and by the Ministerial edict of the 2nd September, relative to paragraph 55 of the same." It is probable that nothing more will for a time be heard of the Hungarian Protestants, but no one doubts that they will return to the charge, and that with increased energy, whenever a favourable opportunity may present itself.

Another letter says:—"It is stated positively that an autograph letter of the Emperor will be published in a few days, which will annul all the restrictions imposed since 1851 on the Jews in Austria, and enable them again to be the possessors of landed property. The establishment of the financial commission has not produced any favourable impression at the Bourse. The measure is regarded as being only a palliative."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Marshal O'Donnell has returned to Cadiz, after having effected a survey of the coasts of Africa. The departure of the troops to Morocco has been delayed, as Marshal O'Donnell will not consent to their leaving before the collection of the war material has been completed, which will be very shortly. The Spanish force against Morocco consists of 40,000 men, with eighty pieces of artillery, mounted in a manner suitable to the warfare of the country.

The Government has decided to prohibit the publication of news of the expedition in Spain during the continuation of the war. The provincial county of Oviedo has offered 5,000 tons of the best coals for the Spanish steam navy. Many other public bodies have offered contributions. The example has been followed by individuals. The editors of a newspaper gave a box of surgical instruments.

The semi-official *Correspondencia* of Madrid, of the 13th, says:—"The *London Gazette*, in the publication of documents relative to the question of Morocco, has omitted a very important one—that in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain declares that though Spain does not intend to occupy permanently any point likely to give her dangerous supremacy in the navigation of the Mediterranean, she considers herself perfectly free to act as she may think fit in the rest of the empire of Morocco."

The condition of the Christian population in the towns along the seaboard of Morocco appears to have been very dangerous; and, but for the prompt measures taken by Admiral Fanshawe to rescue them, it is more than probable that we should have had a fearful catastrophe to deplore.

Statements both of the Moorish and Spanish Governments are now before the public. It is difficult to reconcile the two, or to decide between them. According to the Spanish statements that Government made demands in consequence of an attack of some Moorish tribes against Ceuta, to which the Minister of the Emperor of Morocco consented, on the 11th of October; the consent was renewed on the 13th; but when the fulfilment was demanded, the Minister denied his previous acts, and refused to grant the Spanish demands. The Moorish account seems more probable, that the Spanish Government each time raised its demands, and that, though it conceded the first and second, it refused the third, which included the cession of a large tract of country not previously hinted at.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces the arrival of Schamyl at Kalouga, the town selected for his residence. He was attended by his son and three murides, and alighted at the principal hotel of the place. The next day he paid a visit to the governor, and afterwards went to see the house intended for him.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

By the African mail, advices have been received from Dr. Backer, in charge of the Niger expedition, dated the 21st of September, at Rabba. Lieutenant Glover, R.N., left that place on the 4th to meet the Rainbow, which vessel was reported to be at the "Confluence." There are no advices from the Sunbeam or the Rainbow, and the report of these vessels having been attacked in passing through the Delta is believed to be without foundation. They entered the Niger in company on the 26th of July, and on the 6th of October the intercolonial steamer Retriever sent a boat into the Nun, where the natives reported that a boat had been down, but had gone back again, probably meaning the Rainbow, which vessel descended the river in July, and reascended, as before stated. The natives have shown no hostility during the four ascents of the Niger that have been made in the last two years, though at each ascent the traders in the Brass river have heard reports that the steamer had been attacked and cut off.

TURKEY.

We have advices from Constantinople to the 12th inst. The Ministers Fuad Pasha and Riza Pasha remain definitively in office.

All the Ministers have now acquiesced in the reform measures of the new Grand Vizier. The tax on fundholders is approved by the European holders of stock, who hope that their property will by that means be recognised and respected by the Government. The proposed financial reorganisation and the contemplated loan have already tended to raise the price of Government securities, and lowered the rate of exchange. A decree has been published, in which the expensive lives, luxury, and corruption of

the women is censured, and wherein certain changes regarding their costume are ordered. Ministerial Committees have been appointed to take into consideration administrative reforms in the State. The camps of Sophia and Shumla have been broken up.

Sentences have been passed on forty-one persons concerned in the late conspiracy,—five to death, thirteen to penal servitude for life, eight to several years' imprisonment with hard labour, nine to imprisonment of shorter duration, and six have been acquitted. The Sultan has commuted the sentences of death into imprisonment in certain State fortresses.

Arrivals of Circassian emigrants continue to take place; 700 have been sent to the island of Rhodes. The editor of the *Presse d'Orient* has received permission again to publish that paper, but under certain conditions.

AMERICA.

THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.

A despatch from Charleston states that after the jury had returned their verdict of "Guilty" against Brown, the prisoner rose, and, in a clear, distinct voice, said—

I have, may it please the court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted; of a design on my part to free slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter when I went to Missouri, and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moving them through the country, and finally leaving them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended to do. I never did intend murder or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. I have another objection, and that is that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved—for I admire the truthfulness and candour of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife, or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right, and every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment. This court acknowledges, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament, which teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me I should do even so to them. It teaches me further to remember them that are in bonds as bound with me. I endeavoured to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, on behalf of his despised poor, is no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected. But I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention and what was not. I never had any design against the liberty of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason or excite slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say something, also, in regard to the statements made by some of those who were connected with me. I fear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me; but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one joined me but of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done.

While Mr. Brown was speaking perfect quiet prevailed, and when he had finished, the judge proceeded to pronounce sentence upon him. After a few primary remarks, he said that no reasonable doubt could exist of the guilt of the prisoner, and sentenced him to be hung in public on Friday, the 2nd of December next. Mr. Brown received his sentence with composure.

A free negro, named Copeland, had been convicted, but a bill of exceptions and a motion for arrest of judgment in his case had been put in. Captain Cook had been placed on trial, and his confession was read in court. One of the prisoners, named Stephens, has been handed over to the federal authorities for trial. It is stated that facts will thereby be brought out criminating a number of prominent Northern abolitionists.

The *New York Tribune* states that the Governor of Virginia has demanded of the Governor of New York the extradition of Gerrit Smith, a prominent and rich abolitionist, for an alleged complicity in the late insurrection. No step could be taken better calculated to arouse and inflame the public mind both in the North and the South. It will be impossible for the Governor of New York to comply with the requisition, and yet the non-compliance will be sure to arouse an angry feeling.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the little affair at Harper's Ferry, in which only twenty-two men were engaged, has produced great consternation throughout the Slave States. The cowardice shown in Virginia, where the outbreak occurred—and which so fitly harmonised with the sanguinary spirit shown in hurrying on the trial—

was even exceeded in the congressional district of Columbia, where the panic among the officials was ludicrous in the extreme.

In connexion with the Harper's Ferry outbreak, a beautiful instance of womanly devotion has just been exhibited. Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the popular authoress, whose works are as well known and admired in this country as they are in the United States, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Virginia, begging for permission to act as nurse to John Brown, and to solace his last hours. In her letter she avowed her own anti-slavery character, and her admiration for the attempt which Brown had made, but she pledged herself to make no unfair use of the privilege for which she asked, if it was granted to her. To Governor Wise's honour, be it said, he has complied with Mrs. Child's request, and that noble woman is now administering consolation to the unfortunate captive.

Elections were held on the 8th inst. in the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Louisiana. Partial returns indicate the success of the Republican party in all these States except Louisiana, which appears to have gone for the Democrats. The voting in New York and Massachusetts was very light.

Dr. Rae, in a lecture delivered in Canada West, intimated that in the spring an expedition would be despatched in search of further relics of the Franklin party.

With regard to the San Juan question, the last despatches from Washington intimate that there is, as the *New York Tribune* expresses it, no truth in the statement that the relations between the two countries are critical or seriously embarrassed. It is stated that some of the New York papers had been furnished with fabricated despatches respecting the question.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Accounts have been received from Vancouver's Island which state that the Americans are profiting by the impunity which has been so long allowed them, and are steadily establishing themselves upon the island. They have now placed the island under the American Revenue Law.

We have news from San Francisco to the 14th ult., and later intelligence from San Juan and the Fraser River region. Preparations were making at San Francisco to give General Scott a grand civic and military reception on his arrival in that city. Business continued very dull. The accounts from the mining districts state that the miners were gathering an unusually rich harvest. San Juan was perfectly quiet. A new Governor of British Columbia was expected. The Fraser River miners were doing very well. The gold shipments for September amounted to 110,000 dols.

INDIA.

The following telegram has been received from the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company:—

MR. LONG, ADEN, TO C. L. PHEL, ESQ., LONDON.
ADEN, Nov. 9.

The Simla, with Calcutta dates to the 22nd of October, arrived here to-day.

Only 50 out of 1,000 of the discharged Europeans at and near Calcutta have accepted bounty for China. By an order of the 21st of October, two years' service are to be granted to those men of the local army who have not taken their discharge, and are to be permitted to enlist for China; they will receive a bounty of 50l. on condition that they enlist for ten years.

Lord Canning left Calcutta for the north-west on the 10th of October.

The Bombay mail of Oct. 26 has arrived. Lieut. Chitty's expedition to the fortress of Beyt, intended to remove the rebellious Wagheer tribes, seems to have failed in its assault, but the fortress was afterwards abandoned, and bloodless possession obtained. The *Bombay Standard* says:—

A somewhat serious question has arisen out of the demolition of Beyt. It contains celebrated temples, rich temples, and grandly bejewelled gods. Now, when the place was taken, this treasure, even to their godships, was looked upon as fair loot, and both private and public plunder was acquired by the suckful. Moreover, when the walls were blown up, the temples were, of course, and unavoidably, blown down, they being within the warlike enclosure. The consequence has been a great outcry from the Hindoo community, not of Bombay only, but all over Western India, "You have desecrated and destroyed our temples, stolen our gods, and we won't light up." The great festival of the Dewali is just now on, and the Hindoos won't observe it. They have applied to Lord Elphinstone, and he has told them that all the public loot shall be returned, but that what the soldiers pocketed is gone beyond recall.

On the 11th of October, a great native meeting was held in Bombay, at which the petition to Parliament from the native community, sent home by last mail, was signed by some 2,500 persons, and by as many more on the day of the mail's leaving. One of the chief points in the petition is the offer to raise 6,000,000l. sterling for the relief of Government, only stipulating that they should be allowed to raise the sum in their own way. We are assured that if Government were to accede the amount would be forthcoming within a year. It is a "continuous" tax which the natives dread. The petition from the Town-hall meeting is addressed to the Legislative Council, and calls attention to certain objectionable features, one being the immunity of incomes derived from realised property. It alleges that the machinery of the measure will "occasion an amount of oppression almost intolerable"—that "the bill is inquisitorial to an unprecedented and needless degree"—that "the penalties are oppressive," &c.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have memo-

realised the Legislative Council against the proposed Stamp Act. The Chamber consider the proposed stamp charges to be generally too high, and suggest that the Stamp Act of England be followed as closely as possible in drawing up a similar Act for India.

Lord Canning left Calcutta on his "progress" on the morning of October 10, arriving at Allahabad in the evening of the 14th. He stayed only a few hours, and then went on to Cawnpore. Lady Canning was expected at Allahabad on the 16th, on her way to join his lordship. The object of the journey is said to be "the recognition of many of the new tenures in Oude, the reception of native Princes of the Punjab and others, his direct intercourse with those who loyally lent their aid to uphold the British power, and the personal acknowledgment of these services, and for inspecting Delhi and Oude." Every chief of note is commanded to appear before the two representatives of England's power—the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

Rajah Jye Lall Singh was hung on the 1st inst., and two more rebels on the 12th—Bunde Hussain and Futteh Ali.

The Nepalese authorities have been pressed, it is said, to hunt out the rebels, and Jung Bahadoor is thought to have moved in consequence.

We have a report, hitherto softened, that the Nana has been seriously ill, and we infer from the statement that he is not out of danger. The *Lahore Chronicle* mentions a doubtful report that the Nana died in the Dang valley, and that his followers had all dispersed in several gangs.

The ex-King of Oude is said to have accepted a pension of 12 lacs (120,000*l.*), and relinquished all claims on Oude.

Radical changes are looked for on Mr. Wilson's advent—perhaps even the abolition of the Supreme Council, and a Government of Secretaries. The *Phoenix* affirms—"Three Chief Secretaries or Ministers are spoken of—for the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments, Mr. Wilson to be the latter, exercising a control over external commerce and its development. Under the Secretaries will be subordinate functionaries of high rank."

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6.

The Chinese Government has repudiated its treaty with the United States, by refusing to open the ports of Swatow and Taiwan, as stipulated by that treaty. Trade uninterrupted. European goods in good demand for the north. Tea a shade lower in prices. Silks as last quoted.

HONG KONG, Oct. 13.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Canton was lost in a gale off Macao. The crew has been saved. The Governor has refused to revise the sentence passed on Mr. Tarrant.

The Rev. Joseph Edkins, in a letter to the *Patriot*, says in reference to the rebellion:—

"The power possessed by the rebel party in the country is gradually but sensibly declining. It is much less than it was on the banks of the Yang-tze river. They still maintain a connexion on the south-west between Nanking, their head-quarters, and the province of Keang-so, where Shih-ta-kue, their best general, is at the head of an army. He is said to be 'better spoken of, both by rebels and Imperialists, than many of their leaders.' They have also in their possession Ngan-king, the capital of the province of Ngan-hwuy. While they still hold not a few large cities, they are now evidently waiting for an earlier or later destruction. The people have no confidence in them, and the Imperialists, who are far superior to them in numbers, are bent on their utter extermination."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The father of the child Mortara has arrived in Paris, determined to demand from the Congress the release of his son.

A subscription has been set on foot in Lisbon for the benefit of José Rogero, the Portuguese seaman who courageously lauded the rope from the Royal Charter.

Not long since, M. de Cavour said to a personal friend:—"England's supremacy is a necessity for the world; England represents the one great principle of abstract freedom; if it were possible that she could be worsted in a struggle with France, no free-born man would any longer be in safety on the entire continent of Europe."

Another paltry quarrel has occurred at Jerusalem. A little of the marble pavement of the Church of the Nativity had been broken off and taken away. The question was whether the Latin or the Greek worshippers should repair the loss, and both got their bit of marble ready, and began to quarrel about the mending. The Latins, with the aid and assistance of the French Consul and the Mussulman authority, managed to mend the pavement first; then came the Greeks, who undid their work, and wanted to mend it for themselves. Violence would have succeeded on both sides, but the device was at last resorted to of getting the Turks to make the necessary repairs.

EXHIBITION OF 1862.—The Council of the Society of Arts have decided to carry out their project of an Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, in 1862, without any reference to the state of the political atmosphere. The subscription list of the guarantee fund of 250,000*l.* (which is confidently expected to be obtained without difficulty) will be opened immediately. The council will also apply to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to grant a convenient portion of the ground purchased at Kensington out of the surplus funds of the last exhibition for the next and future international exhibitions.

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 23, 1859.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The letters of invitation to the Congress will be sent out from Paris. Prince de Metternich will send out those of Austria.

DRESDEN, Tuesday.

The official *Dresden Journal* publishes a summary of the vote given by the representative of Saxony, in the sitting of the federal commission, in which the question of the constitution of Hesse Electoral was brought forward. The same journal announces that the Government of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hesse Electoral, Hesse Darmstadt, Schwerin, Nassau, Saxe Meiningen, and Saxe Altenburg, will take part in the Conferences at Wurzburg.

TURIN, Nov. 22.

The following nominations are announced:—The Marquis of Villamarina, as Governor of Milan, and M. Desambrois as Ambassador at Paris.

BOLOGNA, Nov. 22.

The 2nd Regiment of the Bolognese Brigade has taken the oath to the King of Sardinia, and received its colours amid the applause of the populace. The uniform of the brigade is the same as that of the Piedmontese army.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.

The *Dagbladet* announces that a Council of Ministers was held to-day, at which it was resolved that the President of the Cabinet should render to the King the resignation of the whole Ministry. M. Cosswitt has been summoned by his Majesty the King.

MADRID, Monday Evening.

General Echague continues to fortify Ceuta. The embarkation of the first *corps d'armée* has been completed, and that of the second has commenced. The bad weather renders the shipment of war material difficult. The organisation of the battalions in the Basque province is proceeding actively.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The following is the text of General Garibaldi's last proclamation to the Italian people, as published by the *Avenir* of Nice:—

TO THE ITALIANS.

Finding that by cunning devices and vain pretences the freedom of action inherent in my rank in the army of Central Italy is continually hampered—a freedom which I have ever used for the object which every good Italian must wish to attain—I leave the military service.

On the day when Victor Emmanuel shall again call upon his soldiers to fight for the deliverance of our country, I shall find an arm of some kind or another, and a post by the side of my brave companions in arms. The miserable and tortuous policy which for the moment troubles the majestic march of our affairs should engage us more than ever to rally round the brave and loyal soldier of our independence, who is incapable of repudiating the sublime and generous design which he conceived. More than ever we must lay up stores of gold and steel to prepare a good reception for whoever may attempt to throw us back into our former miserable state.

G. GARIBALDI.

The generality of the journals of Central Italy express their satisfaction at the appointment of Chevalier Buoncompagni, and consider it, at all events, as a step in advance, although not quite what they wished.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree for immediately applying a sum of forty millions to fortifying Lonato, Pizzighettone, Cremona, and Pavia.

Prince Alfred of England arrived at the Piræus on the 10th, on board the *Euryalus* frigate.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

The unquestioned success which attended the Special Religious Services for the working classes last winter, at Exeter Hall, St. James's Hall, &c., has led to the desire on the part of many gentlemen to extend the benefits of similar services to other localities in the metropolis during the ensuing winter. Yesterday afternoon a conference of Christians of all Evangelical denominations was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the carrying out of this object. The Right Hon. A. Kinnaird occupied the chair. Among those present were the Revs. T. Nolan, Alexander, Grigsby, Landels, Ackworth, W. Cardell, G. Bicknell, Hugh Allen, C. F. Money, Garwood, Vincent, Le Maître, G. Minton, and O'Neil; Drs. McOrie, Hamilton, Steane, and Reed; Messrs. L. C. J. Bevan, G. H. Davis, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society; G. Chambers, Common Serjeant; S. Morley, C. Hanbury, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that although there were a great many gentlemen in the movement connected with the London City Mission, they were to understand that it did not directly emanate from that institution; but that they were only connected with it as having had experience in seeing the spiritual destitution of the working classes. (Hear, hear.) While they had provided services at the West-end, they had not done anything for the East-end, where most of the workpeople dwell, and it was for them to consider what measures should be adopted on the subject. The Bishop of London was in cordial harmony with

them; he (the Bishop) cared not whether Churchmen or Nonconformists conducted the services; whichever it was he would hail their movements. (Hear, hear.) The following places were available for religious services to be held:—The Beaumont Institution, Limehouse; Pavilion Theatre, White-chapel; City of London Theatre, Shoreditch; Crosby Hall; Britannia, Hoxton; Albion Hall, Kingland; Sadler's Wells Theatre; Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-court-road; Vestry Hall, St. Pancras; Marylebone Theatre; Victoria Theatre, New-cut; York-road Working Men's Institution, Horns Tavern; Westminster Temperance Hall. They would be happy to know the names of any others. (Hear, hear.)

The following points were then discussed:—1. Is it desirable to open additional buildings for special religious services? 2. If so, shall it be the united effort of all Christians? 3. How far, or in what manner, shall the union be carried out? 4. Will it be desirable to use the Litany in the services? 5. Is it advisable to employ theatres?

The meeting appeared to be agreed on all the points except the opening of theatres and the employment of the Litany. It was thought that those points should be referred to a committee.

Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, M.P., moved the following resolution:—

That an association be formed for providing special religious services for the working classes, and that power be left to the following gentlemen to form a central auxiliary committee:—Hon. A. Kinnaird, Lord Shaftesbury, Samuel Gurney, S. Morley, Bateman, Mudie, R. N. Fowler, Starr, B. Scott.

Mr. STOWELL seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

After some further discussion, a vote of thanks to the chair concluded the meeting.

THE WHITBY ELECTION.—The Liberal cause triumphed here yesterday. The following was the result at the close of the poll:—Thompson (Liberal), 229; Chapman (Tory), 190.

AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.—A large deputation, representing various Chambers of Commerce, waited upon Lord Palmerston yesterday, with the view of calling his attention to the present unsatisfactory state of the law of bankruptcy, and the necessity of the Government introducing a measure based upon the principles of the bill moved last year by Lord John Russell. Lord Palmerston promised that a measure should be proposed; and the Attorney-General intimated that it was intended to repeal all the existing bankruptcy acts, and to pass one comprehensive bill. There ought to be certain simple tests of bankruptcy laid down, on the existence of which the creditors should be entitled to take the property of the bankrupt into their own hands for equal distribution. In the interval between the bankruptcy and their doing so, the official assignee or some such officer should take charge of the estate, but merely for care and protection; but from the moment the bankruptcy was declared, the property became the property of the creditors, and they were the best judges of how it should be administered. The courts should be retained to ascertain who the creditors were; but when they were ascertained, and the property committed to them, every facility should be afforded for taking it out of the court and settling it among themselves. The law against fraudulent bankrupts ought to be made more stringent; but the administration of it be left in the hands of the ordinary tribunals. Mr. Hastings, on the part of the deputation, said a bill based upon these principles would satisfy the commercial community.

THE BRIBERY INQUIRY AT NORWICH.—The magistrates assembled at Norwich yesterday morning for the purpose of proceeding with the charge preferred against Mr. A. J. Collins of conspiring with Mr. H. Croxford and others to corrupt Mr. Joel Fox, a member of the Town Council, by offering him 500*l.* to vote for eight Tory aldermen on the 9th inst. Mr. Power, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine for the defence. The latter gentleman said since he was before the court that he understood that several other summonses had been granted, and that the hearing of them, together with another in which he was retained, had been adjourned till the 8th of December. He, therefore, applied for an adjournment of the present case to the same day, as it was advisable they should be heard together. This application was opposed by Mr. Power. Ultimately, after a consultation for half-an-hour in private, the magistrates granted the application. The general impression seems to be that the object of the postponement is to enable the parties concerned to gain time, with a view to a compromise.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—THE INTIMIDATION CASE.—At the Surrey sessions yesterday, Mr. William Perham, an operative connected with the metropolitan strike, appeared against his conviction by the Clerkenwell magistrate for intimidating a mason who was not on strike. The case was gone into at much length, and Mr. E. James addressed the Court for the appellant. The Court confirmed the conviction. The question will be brought before the Queen's Bench to-day.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The bulk of the supply of English wheat here, to-day, was the refuse of Monday, but its general quality was tolerably good. For all kinds, we experienced a slow inquiry, and, in some instances, inferior parcels were 1*s.* per quarter lower than last week. The show of foreign wheat was tolerably good. Good and fine parcels were held at full quotations; but other qualities were much neglected. Floating cargoes of grain, off Falmouth, supported previous currencies. Fine barley was in steady request, at full prices; but other kinds were a slow inquiry. Malt sold on former terms; but other kinds were a slow inquiry.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our esteemed correspondent in the East of London is informed that to some extent we think with him, and should be glad to put his thoughts before the public—but we submit that the form in which he has put them is better adapted to increase prejudice against them, than to produce conviction. On one question, however, he will see in the present number evidence enough that he and we are quite at variance in opinion.

The paper on the New Medical Law came to hand too late for insertion in our present number. We will give it next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1859.

SUMMARY.

THE articles in the English journals as to the ill-will entertained towards us in France appear to have excited unfeigned astonishment on the other side of the Channel. Whatever value we may attach to the disclaimers of Parisian journals, it is remarkable that candid observers, whose report is entitled to great weight, have been quite unable to discover those symptoms of hatred against England which the *Revue Indépendante*, a violent Orleanist periodical published in London, has described. Apart from the diplomatic differences between the two countries, the silly pamphlet of M. Jourdain, and some Imperial coquetting with the Suez Canal scheme, the present alarm of a French invasion may be traced to an obscure organ of the Orleanists which the *Times* chose to take under its patronage. What confidence are we to place in the leading journal which last week saw war on the horizon, and is this week quite reassured by a cautionary circular sent by the French Government to the provincial journals. On comparing the evidence that has been furnished on both sides, we are driven to the conclusion that, though there may be a latent dislike or jealousy of England in French society, active hostility exists only amongst special sections, such as the Ultramontanes and Legitimists, and that the Emperor has no idea of provoking a conflict which, if it did not overturn his throne, would be most disastrous to the material interests of the country.

Though the official invitations to the Paris Congress have not yet been issued, the arrangements are so advanced that it is to assemble on the 15th of December. All the Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1815 will be invited, and, according to the *Paris Pays*, England will accept the overture. After the protest of the *Moniteur* against the appointment successively of Prince Carignan and M. Buoncompagni as Regent of Central Italy, we learn with curiosity that the French Government has withdrawn all opposition to the latter. The reasons for this change of policy are thus explained by the semi-official *Constitutionnel*:—

During the last few months the name alone of General Garibaldi has become more than ever the watchword of those men who dream only of violence and revolution. That was an abnormal position, and thanks must be given to King Victor Emmanuel for having had the promptitude and resolution to put an end to it. In like manner, General Garibaldi must have due credit for having retired as soon as he saw that

his presence might become a danger to Italy. Garibaldi's resignation and the good faith with which King Victor Emmanuel has repudiated all that might be of a nature to prejudice pending questions give to the appointment of M. Buoncompagni quite another character. It is therefore well understood that if M. Buoncompagni exercises the Regency which the Prince de Carignan has declined, it is only for the purpose of maintaining order.

This article, read by the light of Garibaldi's retiring proclamation, suggests fears whether "the miserable tortuous policy" he refers to, which contemplates the restoration of Papal authority in the Romagna and the fugitive Grand Duke of Tuscany, is not to be carried out with the consent of Victor Emmanuel.

Our news columns record the spread of revivalism of a mild type in Great Britain, and the increasing earnestness of all religious denominations in home missionary labours. In contrast to some of the Belfast Presbyterians, who are making spasmodic efforts to keep up a selfish religious excitement which, in the nature of things, will be followed by exhaustion, we may point to the practical Christianity of metropolitan philanthropists. Yesterday a conference of Christians was held at the London Tavern to consider whether a combined effort could be made for extending on a large scale the special religious services for the working classes, particularly in the east district of London. There are, of course, difficulties in the way of a complete union of Churchmen and Dissenters—the most important of which is the use of the Litany. Whether available theatres should be used for religious worship is also a disputed point. These questions have been left to the decision of a mixed committee, who may be able to find some common ground of agreement. It is clear that there is no lack of secular buildings ready to hand for these special services, if scruples as to the use of theatres and public halls can be overcome. And on all sides there is that united spirit—the Bishop of London, for instance, caring not whether the services be conducted by Churchmen or Dissenters—that promises great results from this new religious enterprise.

There are signs of abundant activity among the clerical supporters of Church-rates, who are forming Church Defence Associations in various parts of the country. The meeting at Clevedon throws considerable light upon this curious movement. The key-note of the Somersetshire clergy is the maintenance of Church-rates without compromise and resistance to any alteration of the Liturgy, because it is likely to accelerate the downfall of the Church. Archdeacon Denison seems rather to contest with Mr. Hoare the leadership of the new agitation. He glories in having set on foot the celebrated declaration of the archdeacons, and scorns the idea of an "equivalent" for Church-rates. The militant archdeacon is for no half measures, but advises his hesitating brethren to follow the tactics of the Liberation Society! "If the Church-rate is to be saved," he tells them, "it must be done between this time and Christmas. Let every one, therefore, put his shoulder to the wheel, and make this a hustings question." Fired by the zeal of their leader, the clergy of Somersetshire have resolved that they will support no M.P. who, in the ensuing session, votes for the abolition of Church-rates. They had also got up a requisition for a county meeting to petition Parliament "to maintain the ancient custom of Church-rates," but the High Sheriff, Mr. Berkeley Napier, declines to comply with their wishes, as likely to lead to "angry and unprofitable discussions," and on the ground that parochial petitions are "far preferable." The correspondence on the subject, which will be found elsewhere, is a proof of the activity and daring of the Church-rate champions. This week the members of the Episcopal Bench meet in solemn conclave to pronounce on the subject, and ascertain whether it is possible to save Church-rates between now and Christmas. A cry of "The Church in danger!" is quite a novelty in these apathetic days.

Another attempt is being made to combine all parties in Scotland in favour of a national system of education, by means of a compromise plan, which was last week laid before the Lord Advocate. In these schools the Bible is to be taught—"it being conceded that our national ecclesiastical form is Presbyterian"—and it is proposed that they shall be supported by rates managed by a local board composed of Town Councillors and members of Presbyteries. The present national system is to be left in the hands of the heritors and established clergy. To what extent the Dissenters of Scotland fall in with this odd and discreditable compromise we know not. The Lord Advocate, however, declines to identify himself with so sectarian a proposal, telling the deputation that he must object to their modified test, being in favour of abolishing all tests. After such a rebuff, the Glasgow Association would do well to withdraw their scheme from public notice.

A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS.

THE last day or two indicates a change for the better in the atmosphere of international politics—not very decided, perhaps—possibly, not destined to be permanent—but calculated, on the whole, to excite reasonable hopes. The thick clouds which have so long overhung the firmament, have begun to exhibit here and there a streak of light, and the weather-wise are observed to gaze upward with an expression of countenance somewhat more cheery than they have shown for months past. It is conjectured that the Emperor of the French begins to see his way through the swarm of perplexities which the Villafranca peace started into existence to embarrass him, without the necessity of overbearing the free action of independent States, and without danger of embroiling Europe in another war. We hope it may so turn out. We discern in the statements which have come to hand within the last three days some corroboration of the conjecture. And we devoutly pray, not altogether without faith, that the new year may dawn upon a state of things in Europe such as will assure the most suspicious and timid of a comparatively permanent settlement of those questions which have engendered uneasiness.

The facts to which we allude, and which have shed a promising brightness over the aspect of foreign affairs, are the following. In the first place, the Emperor has directed his Minister of the Interior to issue a circular to the prefects of departments in France, directing them to notify to the members of the press, that their diatribes against England are not permissible on two accounts—first, because they tend to stir up ill blood in Frenchmen against a people with whom the Emperor desires to maintain friendly relations—and, secondly, because, from the general and zealous support which these journals give to the Government of France, the English people are apt to interpret the hostile effusions which come under their notice as proceeding from, or representative of, the temper and designs of the Imperial Government. We have in this fact a proof of the good-will, or, at any rate, of the show of good-will which the Emperor deems it fitting to express towards this country. We are informed, in the next place, that M. Buoncompagni, whom the Prince de Carignan had designated to the Regency of Central Italy, when for State reasons he declined it for himself, and who has been gratefully accepted as a substitute by Parma, Modena, and Romagna, is no longer forbidden to enter on his functions by the protest of France—"the Cabinet of Turin," we are told, "having removed all that could obscure its intentions." This guarantees to Central Italy unity and vigour of authority sufficient to conserve order throughout the provisional condition of its affairs. Lastly, the Zurich Treaties have been ratified, invitations to Congress are about to be issued from Paris, and no doubt appears to be entertained of the consent of England having been gained to take part in its deliberations. If this be true, it indicates a moral certainty that Italy is to be secured against all foreign dictation. We have a word or two to say on each of these heads of intelligence.

As to the restraints imposed upon the French press in their dealing with this country, they can be viewed with satisfaction in one aspect only—as evincing the friendly disposition of the Emperor. In all other respects, they are to be deplored. We deem it a cause for humiliation that, owing to interpretations which, whether justly or unjustly, have been put upon the inflammatory articles in French newspapers by some journals in this country, we should be sheltered from abusive criticism by the action of a despotism we have been the loudest to condemn, and that henceforth the free press of England will have to enter the lists against the press of France gagged and manacled by her rulers. We are not at all sure that if the spirit of the two during the last twelvemonth were compared, that Frenchmen—who, be it remembered, are represented by the existing Government—have not more reason to complain of the rancorous hostility of our journals, than we of theirs. At any rate, if we are honourable and generous antagonists, we shall bear in mind for the future, that whilst the press in England fights with naked fists, the press in France is condemned, and in our behalf too, to wear gloves. Want of considerateness, under such circumstances, will argue cowardice. True, it is not we who impose the restrictions—but they are imposed on our account—and whether the French journals did or did not receive their inspirations from the Emperor's Government, the fact that he has authoritatively interposed to stay their hostile manifestations, by indicating a wish to preserve amity between the two countries, so far at least as it could be endangered by the rancour of journalism, invites us to put a restraint upon ourselves, and to abstain from irritating comment where it cannot be returned.

The acquiescence of the Emperor in the

designation of M. Buoncompagni to the Regency of Central Italy, with a view to the preservation of internal order pending the decisions of Congress, tends to excite hope rather than to give satisfaction—especially when coupled as it has been with the retirement of Garibaldi. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that any Congress in which England is about to take part, will assume the right of disposing of Crowns already laid at the feet of Sardinia by the Legislative Assemblies of the peoples exclusively concerned. But we can conceive Congress declining to recognise past acts, as the acts of the people—and demanding, in order to their recognition, a fuller and more general expression, than has yet been possible, of the public will, in each instance. We can understand its competence to say that what has hitherto been done in each of the four States represents rather the decision of a party than the deliberate conviction of a people—and we can suppose them ready to appeal to universal suffrage as the fairest means of setting the question at rest. Perhaps, this is the *dernier resort* to which the Emperor of the French is looking forward as a means of reconciling his past policy with the demands of justice, and the independent rights of peoples—and it may be that England would see in this expedient a fulfilment of her condition that Italy shall not be coerced. Should such prove to be the understanding, we can discover in it a sufficient reason for concluding, what on any other supposition appears so unlikely, that England, France, and Sardinia, are substantially agreed, and that the provisional regency of M. Buoncompagni is no longer objectionable.

Putting together this, that, and the other, we begin to be sanguine that something like order will soon be evolved out of chaos. The Emperor of the French is fond of melo-dramatic demonstration. He opened the present year with a martial note from the trump of war. He will perhaps open the next with a melodious strain from the pipe of peace. We would fain anticipate that such is his ambition—for should it be, he will not allow trifling obstacles to interfere with his intention. No one will then grudge him the satisfaction of being able to say, "Within a twelvemonth I remodelled the Treaty of Vienna, waged a great war, acquired new lustre for the arms of France, made Italy free and independent, and concluded a peace which puts the affairs of Europe upon a permanent basis."

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

WHEN the idea of forming Volunteer Rifle Corps was first broached by the *Times*, we took occasion to express our entire want of sympathy with the unreasonable apprehensions which suggested the movement, and our regret that the war fever which was just then burning in the veins of our fellow-countrymen should be stimulated by a device which, however good in itself, appeared to us to have been most inopportunist thrust upon public notice. We were less disposed, however, to condemn the plan itself than were some of our contemporaries whose strong pacific leanings coincided with our own. Some months have passed since then, and, whether for good or for evil, Volunteer Rifle Corps seem destined to take rank with our permanent national institutions. They have not, indeed, sprung up with that mushroom rapidity which the combative propensities of Englishmen led many to expect—but, unquestionably, the movement is acquiring strength week by week, and should it make progress during the coming year at anything like the same rate it has made during the last few months, it will comprehend within its sweep the bulk of the young men of our middle-class population.

No one, we think, can look forward to such a result without grave reflection. The movement, however it may tell, or fail to tell, upon the defence of the country, cannot but make a deep impress on the spirit of the coming age. The manhood of England for the next twenty years, possibly for all future time, will be sensibly affected by this resuscitation of an old constitutional practice adapted to modern times. But will the traces it will leave on the national character be predominantly beneficial? No doubt, it will produce some effects which we may rationally look forward to with pleasure—and equally certain, at least, is it that some of them will be such as the wise and the good of all parties will anticipate with pain. In which direction will the preponderance lie? Regarding the future development of the idea as inevitable, may we contemplate it with greater hope than fear? or should we bewail it as fraught with greater mischief than advantage? A few observations on this question may help to guide our thoughts to the proper solution of it.

We may look at the movement from a political or from a moral stand-point. Politically, we see in it a vast improvement on the modern organisation for national self-defence. Unhappily, the world has not yet reached that high

standard of enlightenment which would justify nations in the neglect of all provision to repel aggressions from without. This United Kingdom possesses greater advantages in this respect than any of the continental States. Our insular position and our great naval superiority hitherto, have combined to lessen the necessity of our keeping aloft a large standing army. Nevertheless, it has constantly been on the increase. Our extensive commercial interests all over the world, our immense colonial possessions, the inter-dependence upon one another of the several branches of our industrial enterprise, our almost incalculable accumulation of national wealth, and, more recently, the huge and unnatural development of military strength under despotic Emperors on the continent, have brought to bear upon the public mind in this country, considerations which have tended to reconcile the people more and more to the steady growth of our standing army. Hence the check which has been given, of late, to the progress of peace principles. It is found to be impracticable to argue down national apprehensions whilst on this side of the Channel there is so much to take, and, on the other, so many hands to take it. We say nothing now of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of those alarms which have periodically frightened the Isle from its propriety. But we see, in spite of ourselves, underlying this discreditable tendency to panic, an instinct towards self-defence which no logic will avail to stifle. We are convinced that it must and will have way—and, we confess, we should like to see it have way in a shape that will rather protect than endanger our free institutions.

For some time past, we have looked with feelings bordering on dismay at the readiness with which the people of this country have consented to augmentations of our standing army. We regard the indefinite expansion of our professional military force with the liveliest jealousy. An army, like fire, may be a good servant, but is a bad master. And in proportion as the fears of the people incline them to make it perfectly reliable for defence, they serve to convert it from the former to the latter. Politically, therefore, we cannot condemn a movement which, whilst it is more or less calculated to quiet the apprehensions of the community, by placing their interests in a position of greater security, furnishes, at the same time, a counterpoise of some weight to the danger inseparable from a thoroughly professional military force. Whether our Volunteer Rifle Corps would be found as efficient against a regular army, in case of invasion, as the Americans proved themselves to be in their War of Independence, may be questioned—but that the fact that some half-million or more of the middle-class of our British population had been trained to the use of what the French call "arms of precision" would operate with wholesome effect upon any Minister or military aspirant, who might be disposed to rely upon a highly-disciplined army, in any designs to subvert our liberties, we cannot doubt for a moment. Street fighting would be anything but a joke to the most efficient force against a population, a considerable proportion of whom have been drilled and trained to the scientific use of the rifle. Nor is the fact without its value, that our Volunteer Rifle Corps will consist mainly of classes of men who are supposed to take the most intelligent interest in our free institutions, and are least disposed to surrender them to tyranny—nor that they are necessarily unavailable for any purpose but that of self-defence. Regarded, therefore, in an exclusively political point of view, the new movement, however we may regret its alleged and generally-recognised necessity, presents features which elicit our approval.

On the moral effect which may be expected to result from the permanent organisation of this defensive force, we are compelled to speak with more hesitation. If the thing were wrong in itself, of course, all who aid it will be involved in that wrong. But, as our readers know, we never have been able to arrive at a condemnation of defensive armaments, unless upon principles which are equally availing, at least in our judgment, for the entire subversion of Civil Government on earth. Assuming, then, that there is nothing immoral in making provision for the protection of the peaceable and the loyal from the aggressions of the lawless and the violent, we are bound also to admit that contributing towards that protection, either in money or in person, cannot be immoral, in itself considered. If the work must be, and ought to be done, somebody must do it—and he who from right motives, and in a right spirit, undertakes to do what necessity demands and propriety enforces, engages in an honourable undertaking. It is not to be concealed, however, that this is a work surrounded by an unusual crowd of moral temptations. We scarcely need enumerate them. They are many. To some of our middle-class youth, we fear, they will present irresistible fascinations; and,

in all human probability, the morally weak among them will make their joining a corps an occasion for ripening into premature development their already germinant tendencies to the indulgence of low, dissipating, and brutalising passions. The temptations do not, it is true, arise out of the occupation itself, but are sure to be found in the ordinary environments of it. It will require sound habits and a robust moral character to preserve the volunteer free from the contaminating atmosphere which, in all probability, he will too often be obliged to breathe.

On the other hand, however, one may recognise some compensations. We have long been of opinion that the middle-class youth of our country are tending towards effeminacy, and that the wholesome exercise of the body has been too much neglected, sometimes for vicious indulgences, sometimes for *dilettante* amusement, too frequently for the inordinate pursuit of commercial gain, occasionally, and vary occasionally, for intellectual culture. Now, we have a firm conviction that this common disregard of what nature demands in order to healthy physical development cannot go on for successive generations without resulting in a deterioration of physical structure highly unfavourable to genuine moral progress. Weakly constitutions, unstrung nerves, disordered functions, and diseased blood, constitute but a poor matrix for the manlier virtues. In individual instances, no doubt, sinewy character may sometimes be associated with all sorts of bodily infirmities. But, in the immense majority of instances, the enfeeblement of the physical stamina is always associated with more or less demoralisation. Robust health is a useful ally to cheerful morality. We deem it no unmixed evil that some inducement has presented itself to our young men to devote part of their leisure time to drill and exercises, which will accustom them to fatigue, strengthen their muscles, quicken their circulation, give them greater mastery over their movements, impart additional vivacity to their faculties, familiarise them with the idea of confronting danger, and divert them, at times, from the amusements or the pursuits which enervate the body, to exercises and engagements which will tend to restore the balance of their powers. If the Volunteer Rifle Corps throughout the country produce, as we think they are calculated to do, a more masculine type of manhood in the classes from which their members are mainly taken, they will yield at least something in the shape of good, in return for the mischief which, there is too much reason to fear, they will furnish the occasion for developing.

We are not sure that something more than this may not be anticipated. We think it not improbable that young men who are banded together, organised, drilled, instructed and reviewed, with a view to the discharge, in the event of necessity, of a public duty associated with danger, may come to feel a certain measure of responsibility in relation to their own country—and that a sense of this responsibility once awakened, and the increased self-respect which will be sure to attend upon the hearty recognition of it, may constitute a germ which will eventually ripen into a broader and deeper public spirit than has hitherto characterised them. We see no reason why association in Volunteer Corps may not be laid hold of by active virtue as a means whereby to bring its influence to bear upon frivolity and vice—nor why different corps should not be emulous of transcending each other in their character for individual and public morality, as they naturally will in their soldierly qualifications. At any rate, an opportunity will be afforded to men whose characters are of the higher stamp, to discountenance and mark with reprobation low, mean and degrading conduct which, under other circumstances, would not have come under their notice. Volunteer Corps will open fields for the energetic exercise of the virtues, as well as offer temptations to the indulgence of the selfish passions.

On the whole, then, in this movement, as in most others, the danger to morality will very much depend upon the predominant motives which induce young men to join it. If their object be a genuine desire to serve their country by increasing its security against aggression from without, there will be more reason to hope than to fear as to the effect likely to be produced on their moral character. If, on the other hand, they are attracted by vanity, a craving for excitement, or by a supposed scope for low indulgences, the result will probably be a more rapid deterioration of tendencies already inherently vicious. Whether the good, in a moral point of view, will prevail over the evil, or the evil undermine the good, time alone will show.

FACTS FOR SIR JOHN PAKINGTON.

PRUSSIA is a great card in the hands of the right hon. member for Droitwich. Rarely does he make a speech on popular education without

parading his nostrum of a national system, and citing Prussia as a model for our imitation. That one in five of the population should be getting some sort of instruction, mechanical though it be, is, in the eyes of the dogmatic Worcesterhire baronet, the index of national well-being. It seems to be his political Gospel. In Prussia we ought, according to his theory, to see all the great ends of education—improved social circumstances, health, morality, and religion, pre-eminently secured. If this be not the case, there is no value in Sir John Pakington's statistics, unless, like Mr. Gradgrind, he values them *per se*. There have been many statements put forth of late as to the actual condition of the Prussian people, not at all favourable to Sir John's theory. But they have had no authoritative sanction. However much they may have borne out the conclusions of the opponents of State-aid and centralisation, they have been treated rather as the impressions of partisans than unquestionable facts.

Now, at last, we have statistics published in Prussia by Government authority, to which all parties may safely appeal. Sir Francis Goldsmid, Bart., has done the service of analysing these returns, and laying the results before the Statistical Society. From his paper, read at last week's meeting, we gather that the rate of mortality in Prussia, as compared with the population between 1816 and 1849, varied from one in 28 to one in 37. The death-rate in England for the ten years ending 1849 was one in 44 on the average, being less than it was in Prussia in 1825, which was their healthiest year. It further appears that the deaths in Liverpool and other centres of our population are actually 25 per cent. fewer than in the most healthy districts of Prussia. Life and health are thus far more secure in free England than in bureaucratic Prussia. The disparity is no doubt assignable to a variety of causes, such as our superior diet, greater cleanliness, and better drainage, ventilation, and water supply. But it is to be observed that all those matters, which with us are left to the care of the people or local authorities, are in Prussia under the direct control of the central Government. We see the result in the greater proportionate mortality in that country.

But surely the elaborate Government machinery in Prussia for providing the population with secular and religious education must conduce to the morality of the people! These statistics, however, reveal the appalling fact that one in every third birth is illegitimate, whilst amongst ourselves it is but one in twenty. This large proportion of illegitimate births is accounted for, says Sir F. Goldsmid, by the impediments which the Prussian Government throw in the way of marriage, and by the difficulty which the laws interposed against young men establishing themselves in business in towns, and peasants acquiring land in the country. In Prussia the Government, by its meddling policy, becomes the chief encourager of vice. The very means taken to preserve morality directly help to undermine it. The fact that in Prussia more than 200,000 children are yearly born out of wedlock tells but too obvious a tale. We have no reason to suppose that licentiousness is a vice to which the Prussians are peculiarly prone. It is notorious, indeed, that Vienna and other southern capitals are more immoral and addicted to idle gaiety than Berlin. The Protestantism of Prussia is also more favourable to the preservation of virtue than the corrupt and sensuous Romanism of Southern Germany. It is said, moreover, that almost every child in the Prussian dominions can read and write. We must, therefore, attribute the fearful excess of immorality revealed by these statistics chiefly to the action of the State.

Government, by means of an army of functionaries and police, takes care of the health, the occupations, the morality, the religion of its subjects. From the cradle to the grave, the steps of the hapless subject of the Prussian Crown are dogged by officials of every degree. Nature rebels against the galling bondage, and those healthy impulses which, allowed proper play, tend to the development and well-being of society, run into impure channels when their legitimate course is obstructed. If, however, the paternal system in Prussia favours neither the health, the morality, nor the religion of the people, it is well adapted to keep them in political thralldom. The well-educated Prussians are a nation of slaves. They know nothing of a free press, and have a constitution only in name. They are, in fact, ruled, not so much by a sovereign who, if arbitrary, may have generous impulses, but by a bureaucracy which touches them at every point in their nearest and dearest relationships, and is far more difficult to overthrow than a despotic king. We will not do Sir John Pakington the injustice of supposing that he desires the manly life of Englishmen to be thus withered and degraded, but we may fairly ask the partisans of State machinery in what respect the great objects of education are

secured by the Prussian system, and how a tree that produces nothing but briars in Germany is to yield good fruit in England.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIANS AND THEIR REGIUM DONUM.

(From the *Liberator*.)

A recent number of the *Missionary Record* of the United Presbyterian Church, having published an appeal on behalf of the Home Mission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Mr. H. Bruce, of Glasgow, has published a telling letter, intended to show that this appeal ought not only not to be responded to, but that its authors are not worthy of our confidence. The information is not new; but, in prospect of discussion on the subject in Parliament, Mr. Bruce's statement of facts will be seasonable:—

From a Parliamentary return now before me, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 12th August, 1854, I find that the Presbyterian Church in Ireland consists of 461 congregations, of whom 34, styled first-class, each receive 92*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; and 427, styled second-class, each receive 69*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum of *Regium Donum*. The conditions of receiving this grant are, that each congregation consists of at least twelve families, and can show that the minister has 35*l.* a-year. Those ministers, however, who were ordained and received the grant prior to 1st of January, 1839, retain their allowances during the incumbency, notwithstanding the non-fulfilment of the conditions which are imposed in all other cases. It will thus be seen that 35*l.* is the great aim of all congregations; and, in fact, only 183 of the entire body exceed the sum of 36*l.*; while 88 range from 35*l.* to 36*l.*; 68 from 25*l.* and under 35*l.*; 113 from 10*l.* and under 25*l.*; and 9 are under 10*l.*; only 18 congregations exceeding 100*l.*

Of the 190 congregations who do not contribute the necessary sum of 35*l.*, 108 ministers were ordained prior to 1st January, 1839, and 82 since that date. It is only the latter number that must have extraneous aid, and the return furnishes the most humiliating account of scheming to accomplish this object ever resorted to by any public body, let alone ministers of the gospel. To bring these 82 congregations up to the required mark of 35*l.*, each, six ministers get 72*l.* 13*s.* from the *Home Mission*; 28 get 27*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* from donations, source not indicated, varying from 2*l.* to 20*l.* each, generally according to the exact sums wanted. One minister is *gaol* chaplain, at 30*l.*; another is *military* chaplain, at 32*l.*; a third is both *gaol* and *workhouse* chaplain, at 45*l.*; and five are *workhouse* chaplains only, getting 115*l.* among them. In the cases of 34 ministers, the *manse* are brought in at valuations from 2*l.* up to 40*l.* each, generally so fixed as to produce the nett 35*l.* The *Synod Fund* is drawn upon by 11 ministers to the extent of 262*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; while the *General Fund* is only called into requisition in one case to the extent of 4*l.* 8*s.*, the exact sum wanted. In one case 7*s.* is short, and the minister gets the precise sum as *licenser of marriages*, probably having prevailed upon some member of his flock to take this important step, as the money must be got by any means to secure the *Donum*; another, more fortunate, also gets 4*s.* from the same source, being the exact amount he requires in a similar emergency. One minister, not having a like source to fall back upon, but short exactly 36*s.*, draws this amount from the *Interest of Manse*. Another values his *manse* at 11*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, and gets 3*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* of donations, so that he may have ninepence beyond the mark. By this wholesale system of scraping and scheming, 30 ministers of the 82 realise the 35*l.* to a penny; 12 are a few shillings over it; and one brother, by no means so particular as all the others, is only threepence beyond the Parliamentary requirement.

As a proof that the rule of action of this reverend body is directed mainly to secure the *Regium Donum*, the return shows that only a portion of the 108 ministers, ordained prior to 1839, receives aid from the various sources already referred to; 68 of that number are not brought up to the 35*l.*, the same motive not existing as in the cases of the other 82; many receive no extraneous aid, and some of them being old men, would be considered by other churches the proper recipients of bounty. All seems to be fish that comes into the net of this denomination. Twenty-six ministers are *workhouse* chaplains, eight are *gaol*, and three are *military* chaplains, three more do duty both in *gaol* and *workhouse*, and one does duty in all three; one acts in the *Four Courts* *Marshalsea*, and another in an *asylum*, and thirteen are *licensors of marriages*.

I leave this matter now in the hands of the members of the United Presbyterian Church. The information now communicated will enable them to judge how far the cause of Irish Missions is safe in such hands,—whether any response ought to be given by the United Presbyterian Church.

Glasgow, 9th December, 1858.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

On Wednesday evening last Mr. Hullah re-commenced his monthly concerts under favourable circumstances. The programme included Handel's *Alexander's Feast* and Dr. Bennett's *May Queen*, which drew together an audience who comfortably filled the large Hall, and showed a discrimination in applause that indicated considerable musical cultivation. The combination of these two cantatas was judicious. Both gain by contrast. The light, fairy-like choruses of Dr. Bennett were an agreeable change after the dramatic music in which Handel has clothed Dryden's celebrated ode to St. Cecilia. Mr. Hullah has done well in reproducing, at a time when the fame of the great composer is at its zenith, a work which found no place in the Crystal Palace Festival, though, as a whole, it displays, in a remarkable manner, the varied powers and boundless resources of Handel. Both chorus and solo singers brought out all its beauties. Mr. Hullah's upper school sang with a steadiness and expression that only can

result from long training. Miss Rowland delivered the air "He sang Darius great and good," with a sweet pathos that places her high in the rank of female vocalists. She was ably supported by Miss Martin, whose powerful voice only needs more smoothness to secure her the high position she evidently aspires to. Both Mr. Wilbye Cooper and Mr. Weiss—the tenor and bass—were in excellent voice; the former discharging a difficult part with greater force of expression than usual. Nothing need be said of the performance of the orchestra, which comprises some of the most eminent musicians of the metropolis.

Dr. Bennett's charming *May Queen* was performed to perfection, and produced even a greater impression than when brought out at St. Martin's Hall last season. Miss Banks sang the part of the May Queen with a delicacy and sweetness that were thoroughly appreciated. Almost as a matter of course the chorus with Miss Banks's solo, "With the carol on the tree," was enthusiastically encored, and the same compliment was paid to Mr. Weiss's song, "Tis jolly to hunt." The hearty applause that terminated the concert is, we doubt not, an earnest of that public support which Mr. Hullah's popular concerts richly merit.

The next performance, on the 7th of December, will be Mendelssohn's *Elijah*.

STATE OF FEELING IN FRANCE TOWARDS ENGLAND.

* The Rev. Henry Richard has published a letter from "a distinguished American Statesman," who has lately passed through London on his way from France to the United States, which gives no support to the alarmist statements of some of the English journals as to the animosity of the French against England. As to the higher order of literary men and professors among whom he was cast, so far from anything like a warlike tone towards England or any other country, he says, "I found the prevalence of what I should call peace principles, to an extent that both surprised and delighted me. I have sat and listened to them by the half hour, declaiming, in the most earnest spirit, against that monstrous system of rivalry in armaments which prevails in Europe, and which they branded as a disgrace to civilisation."

Commercial men all united to deprecate war between the two nations as the greatest calamity that could befall mankind. They often referred to a sort of affected surprise to the periodical panics into which their English neighbours were thrown.

His report of the classes generally found in railways, hotels, &c., says, "there was an obvious repugnance felt by some of the people I met towards your countrymen. But of that deadly enmity of which I have heard so much in England, the ferocious spirit of revenge, breathing nothing but threatening and slaughter, which, we are told, lead all Frenchmen to long for an invasion of Great Britain, I assure you I never found even a trace during the whole time of my residence in France. From not a single individual of the multitudes with whom I freely conversed, did I hear anything like a wish for a war with England, still less for a sudden and unprovoked descent upon your coasts."

It was amongst the Legitimists alone that distrust was expressed of the intentions of the Emperor, but the writer (Mr. Sumner) believes much of this suspicion sprang from their own strong political feelings as regards Louis Napoleon.

In a letter from a Scottish gentleman who has been travelling extensively in France this season, we (*Scotsman*) have the following:—

I have just returned from a tour which embraced Paris, Tours, Bordeaux, Arcadon, St. Sebastian, Bayonne, Biarritz, Bordeaux again, Royan, Rochfort, La Rochelle, Isle de Rhe, Paris again, Boulogne, &c. I met a whole Government commission, and was in communication with Government authorities officially in Paris, where I dined in public places. I wore a Scotch cap, with a silver griffin therein, on the railways. I was sufficiently marked to be a butt for chaff if any had been going. I walked up and down at one station for a long time in front of a regiment in a train, all smoking, jawing, and larking. I was in constant communication with "commis-voyageurs," who are perfect thermometers, as you well know. I was in official communication with lighthouse district engineers, who have coast defences, &c., under them. I was rowed about by sailors and fishermen, and I talked to everybody I met. I had my eyes and ears open, and I know French pretty well. I did not hear one word that could be twisted into an indication of feeling of any kind towards England, and no one said one cross word to me; one man said that I and he must be friends. I was politely and cordially treated everywhere. . . . We saw but one suspicious craft—a long, unfinished steamer, about 300 feet long and 40 broad, with a roomy lower deck; but she was openly alongside the pier at Bordeaux, and we walked on board. The invasion may be in the conqueror's mind, and in the *Times*, but it is not in the mind of the French people.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writing on Friday says:—

I have reason to believe that, with the view of obviating the effect produced in England by the violent language of a considerable portion of the French press, a confidential communication of an important nature has been addressed by the Minister of the Interior, M. Billault, to all the Prefects in France. If I am correctly informed—and I have reason to believe that I am—the Minister expresses his regret that such exaggerated language should be used when speaking of the English people, as well by reason of the disquietude which it must excite among them, as that it tends to destroy the confidence and embitter the feelings of those of whose opinions the English press is the channel. The Prefects

are reminded how much greater that unpleasant effect must be when this violent language is employed by journals usually supporting the policy of the Imperial Government, and which is made responsible abroad for these excesses. The Prefects are therefore instructed to request the journals in question to be more circumspect; and, while they are at liberty to refute errors, protest against injustice and calumny, and defend energetically the rights of the country, they might easily avoid offending the susceptibilities of a great people, and rather promote friendly relations between the two countries.

By pursuing this line of conduct the Minister is of opinion that the dignity of the Imperial policy may be reconciled with the interests of the alliances of France and the maintenance of peace, and with this view the Prefects are requested to use their influence with the press, and with public opinion.

The Prefects are requested to communicate their views on this subject, in a confidential manner, to those journals which usually support the Government, and not to interfere with the others unless in cases where their exaggeration tends too manifestly to counteract the wishes of the Government on this point.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. 1859.

SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of candidates who obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at the recent examination:—

	Medical Schools.
Adams, Samuel Hoppus	University College.
Crowfoot, William Miller	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Davis, Theodore	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Gasquet, Joseph Raymond	University College.
Hill, Matthew Berkeley	University College.
Jones, Philip Sydney	University College.
Liddon, William	King's College.
Marriott, Charles Hayes	University College.
Moxon, Walter	Guy's Hospital.
Robbs, William Edward	King's College.
Sansom, Arthur Ernest	King's College.
Simpson, Henry	University College.
Thompson, Edmund Symes	King's College.

Examinations in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, the Greek text of the New Testament, the Evidences of the Christian Religion, and Scripture History.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

	Colleges.
Conway, Samuel	New.
Davies, James Dickerson	New.
Hammond, Joseph	University.
Rowe, Philip Popplestone	Regent's-park.
Southey, George	Spring-hill.
Walker, Joseph William	Spring-hill.

SECOND CLASS.

Makepeace, Charles Dugard	Queen's, Birmingham.
Price, Newton	Trinity, Dublin.
Roberts, Robert Henry	Carmarthen.

THIRD CLASS.

Barlow, William Crosby	Hackney Theol. Seminary.
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SECOND EXAMINATION.

	Colleges.
Bompas, Henry Mason	University.
Mead, Silas	Regent's-park.
Rouse, George Henry	Regent's-park.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

An influential meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, London, on Wednesday, for the purpose of establishing a National Association, for the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps, and the promotion of Rifle shooting throughout Great Britain. Mr. S. Herbert, Minister at War, was to have presided, but was prevented by public business. He was, however, elected president of the association, and a note was read, stating the anxiety of the Government in reference to this movement. Twelve vice-presidents were nominated, including the Duke of Buccleugh, Earl Derby, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Palmerston, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord Mayor. The main argument at the meeting was, that such a movement as the present, heartily taken up, would render the position of the country independent of the friendship or forbearance of any foreign power. Lord Spencer announced that the Prince Consort approved highly of the association, and her Majesty and himself would offer prizes for competition. The subscription will be one guinea a year, or ten guineas for a life subscription. Annual meetings to be held at various places, at which the best shots from the several volunteer corps will be invited to compete for prizes according to the rules of the school of musketry at Hythe. Prizes will also be offered to riflemen, whether connected with rifle corps or not. The proceedings passed off in the most unanimous manner, and a large number of members were enrolled.

On Wednesday, Major-General Hay, of the Hythe School of Musketry, inspected about 300 effective men belonging, in about equal proportions, to the Scottish Volunteers, under the command of Lord Elcho, M.P., who was present, and to the Queen's Volunteers, of which Earl Grosvenor, M.P., is Colonel, in Westminster Hall, both of which corps are drilled there three times a week. The expertness, precision, and quickness shown by the general body of the men, are said to have produced a striking impression upon the bystanders, and upon none more than upon experienced military officers present. At the termination of the parade the whole body formed into square, from the centre of which Major-General Hay delivered a short address to them. He was told that some of the best men among them had only had twelve nights' drill. The result was really amazing, and he regarded it as a privilege to have witnessed such a spectacle. His idea of a marksman

was the man who could be so trained as to kill his enemy at a considerable distance, and be at the same time so invisible himself—"hear, hear," and a laugh—as to render it difficult for his enemy to kill him. He regarded this movement as one of enormous importance, because we were getting the intelligence of the country to bear upon the subject; for unless they had an intelligent marksmen he was not worth a sixpence, and if they only took care they would in two or three years acquire an efficiency which would be invincible. (Cheers.) The ceremony terminated with three cheers for the Queen.

On Saturday afternoon, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of benchers and members of the different inns of court was held in the Lord Justices' Court, Lincoln's-inn, with a view to take the necessary steps for giving immediate practical effect to the design in contemplation there for some time past for the formation of a volunteer rifle corps. Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Kindersley was present, as were also a considerable number of the more distinguished members of the bar. Mr. Selwyn, M.P., who occupied the chair, said that there were now 200 enrolled members, and they were enrolling men at the rate of from twelve to twenty or thirty a-day. He was happy to say they had received donations and subscriptions amounting to 750*l.* (Loud cheers.) He might state that the cost of the outfit of an enrolled volunteer would be from 4*l.* to 5*l.*

A company of volunteer rifles has been formed in the Audit Office, and the co-operation of the other public departments has been invited with a view to the formation of a "Civil Service Rifle Brigade."

The gentlemen of the Metropolitan Termini of Railways and the Railway Clearing House, have formed themselves into a rifle corps, under the denomination of "The Railway Rifles," and upwards of 100 have enrolled themselves members.

In connexion with the volunteer movement in Liverpool, it may be stated that the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board on Friday gave permission to their *employés* to enrol themselves in the various corps now forming. The members of No. 1 Company, Captain Bousfield, assembled at their barracks on Saturday afternoon last, whence they marched through the town to the Exchange, accompanied by their excellent band. They excited great interest along the whole line of march, and on arriving at the Exchange the excitement was immense. Their soldierly appearance was highly applauded, and the band striking up the National Anthem was the signal for a loud outburst of enthusiasm.

At Kidderminster volunteering has become quite enthusiastic, and it is expected that from 300 to 400 will shortly be enrolled.

For Berkshire the subscriptions reach 750*l.*; for Derby, 518*l.*; Sunderland, 140*l.*; Huddersfield, 477*l.*

The rifle corps movement is spreading in South Staffordshire. At Walsall, Wolverhampton, Halesowen, and Oldbury companies have been formed, or are in the course of formation, in a very spirited manner. The First Staffordshire was raised in the neighbourhood of Handsworth; its organisation gave an impulse to the movement in that part of the country, and that corps is increasing in strength and efficiency daily.

A great impulse has been given to the rifle movement in Manchester, and a considerable number of gentlemen were sworn in last week. Captain Denman gives 400*l.*, raised as a testimonial to him amongst his supporters at the last election, as a contribution to the movement.

The War-office have issued a circular announcing that, on certain conditions, it has been determined to supply the disembodied regiments of militia with Enfield rifles of the 1853 pattern.

In Edinburgh the volunteers number some 1,300. The two new artisan companies have been very rapidly filled, and there is no doubt that additional companies of this class will be formed whenever the necessary public subscriptions are sufficient to warrant the increase. Each member of the artisan corps pays 30*s.*, and accepts the Government rifle, the balance required for uniform, &c., being made up by the public contributions. The professional companies having all armed themselves, the 50 per cent. quota, when received on the full strength, will, it is expected, be sufficient to arm the artisan and other companies accepting the Government rifle.

In Glasgow, 2,000 men, the flower of the population, have been either formally embodied or are in the course of embodiment. The companies which were earliest formed are now nearly all armed, and have attained considerable proficiency in drill. The members of the newspaper press have resolved to join the volunteers, and already 120 members have subscribed their names. The Lanarkshire Volunteer Artillery has reached the number requisite for three companies, and the committee have accordingly tendered the service of that number to the Lord-Lieutenant.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

A *Times* correspondent, writing from the Bay of Jeddo, gives details of "Japanese saying and doings," which are for the most part corrective of the exaggerations of previous narrators, and especially of those in the "New Eldorado" of Kinahan Cornwallis and a book by "Andrew Steinmetz, of the Middle Temple." The first part of the *Times* letter refers to the great frequency and destructive character of earthquakes. The account which the writer gives of the climate is generally favourable. He then refers to the ravages of cholera—200,000 falling in Jeddo alone—which is popularly believed to have been brought either by the Americans or the English, a belief which is doubtless one of the latent causes of

dislike and distrust with which we are struggling with but doubtful success. Neither mutton nor beef are to be had in Japan. The love of dress is undeveloped among both sexes of the Japanese, but hideous tattooing is practised, and the artificial "decorations" of the women have the effect of unrivalled ugliness. It has been stated that "the Japanese are perfectly ignorant of alcohol"—not so, however, of "a noisy, dangerous, and pugnacious intoxication," produced by *saki*:—"A road runs by the premises at some distance from where I sit, but as soon as night has well set in the noise of roistering blades and the shouting of hoarse, inebriate voices leave no room for doubt as to the state of the parties; or, if you prefer it, step into the great road—the 'Tocado,' leading from this place to Jeddo—and you will get evidence enough, only I must warn you it will be at the chance of getting a sword thrust or your head cut open as a part of your personal experience." Then follows an account of the more cultivated classes who, though understanding the courtesies of life perfectly, are untruthful, and even careless of being suspected of untruthfulness. Some of their manners are repulsive to European ideas. There is less of cringing servility in the inferior classes and of official *hauteur* in the higher classes than Commodore Perry's narrative would imply. The general effect of the statements of the *Times* writer is to take off that air of high civilisation and even perfectibility with which some writers have invested the Japanese, and to show in true colours that according to Scripture statement "the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty." The appearance of the country is verdant and beautiful. We now come to details of news which relate chiefly to the movement and encroachments of the Russians:—

The arrival of a Russian squadron of ten vessels from Hakodadi with Count Mouravieff Amorskoy, the Governor-General of Siberia and the whole of the Amoor district, from which he takes his title as Count, is the last great event. M. Gorskitch, the Russian Consul at Hakodadi, has also come, charged with the exchange of the ratifications of their treaty. This is the only novelty. The greater part of the squadron has gone right up to Jeddo; what General Mouravieff might be here for is not very clear. You know the Russians, in taking at a mouthful half the great province of Manchouria (which it is but fair to say they claim by right of conquest 150 years ago) while we were busy disputing about Constantinople and fighting in the Crimea, also secured the northern half of the great island of Saghalin, thus dividing it with Japan. By the Kurile islands on the north-east, therefore, and Saghalin at the mouth of the Amoor on the north-west, the Russian Empire at both points is in contact with that of Japan. . . . As to the progress of affairs political and commercial I have little that is satisfactory to communicate beyond the fact that in the uphill fight the representatives of Great Britain and America have had to maintain ever since their arrival on the 1st of July the most perfect unanimity has prevailed; and slowly the Japanese Government have receded from the positions they took up on all points. . . . As regards the mercantile interests at home, it will yet be some time before any operations in Japan can extend to them, or offer them a fair field for investment or enterprise.

AUG. 28.

Since writing the above we have had a frightful murder perpetrated in the streets of the Japanese settlement built for the foreigners three miles from Kanagawa, and where a certain number of shops with larderware, provisions, &c., have been opened under the auspices of the Japanese. An officer, the steward, and one of the sailors of the Russian squadron were on shore about eight o'clock on the evening of the 26th, buying provisions; and as they turned out of the main street of booths or wooden houses in this improvised settlement, the man carrying a bag of dollars, they were set upon by a number of armed Japanese—the officer and sailor were nearly hacked to pieces. The steward, though, it is feared, mortally wounded, still lives, having after the first wound succeeded in rushing into a shop. It is said that one or more officers had been dismissed on the complaint of General Mouravieff, for insults offered to some Russians in Jeddo; and it is believed the parties had come down to Kanagawa. This is certain—by the depositions of the stewards and of the officer, who did not expire until some of his companions had reached the spot,—that one or more of the attacking party wore the two swords distinctive of an officer's rank in Japan. The Governor, when the British Acting Consul, Vyse, went to him at four o'clock in the morning, on being informed of what had happened, treated the whole matter with a kind of brutal levity (such, at least, was the impression he gave), and there is little hope that any steps will be taken, unless General Mouravieff can impress the Government with a salutary fear of consequences. It is impossible to disguise the fact that a hostile spirit of the worst kind is kept up by those in power. The present position of all the diplomatic agents at Jeddo is anything but pleasant, if not full of peril, and bodes ill for the possibility of any satisfactory relations being established. There is too much reason to believe that a powerful party among the hereditary Princes and Daimios are disposed to risk everything rather than permit peaceable intercourse and good relations with European Powers to be established. If they really do entertain any such designs, it must be confessed England, France, and America, by leaving the Japanese waters without a single man-of-war, have taken the means best calculated to embolden them.

By the overland mail telegraphic intelligence has been received from Jeddo down to Sept. 23, as follows:—

Affairs in Japan remain still unsettled. A change of ministers favourable to foreigners is daily expected.

A Russian officer, Marifat, and one of his crew have been murdered by the Japanese. Atoneement for this outrage has been demanded by the Russian Ambassador, and has been granted by the Government.

The dollar question has not yet been decided. Trade dull.

The perversion of the Hon. Henry Stanley to the Mussulman faith is denied on authority.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor during the past week have been the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Countess Blucher, Countess Lynar, Countess Hohenthal, the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, Count Gustave Blucher, Colonel the Hon. A. and Mrs. Gordon, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Raglan, and the members of the suite of the Prince and Princess Frederick William. On Saturday, the Prince of Wales arrived from Oxford.

Monday being the nineteenth anniversary of the birthday of the Princess Royal of England, Consort of the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, demonstrations of loyalty were shown at the Royal palaces, Government departments, and public offices. At Windsor, where their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William are sojourning with her Majesty, the day was celebrated by still further marks of attachment by civilians as well as by the troops stationed there. There was a banquet at the Castle in the evening.

The Prince of Wales was present at the debate on universal suffrage by the Union Society at Oxford on Thursday. The debate stands adjourned to next Thursday.

The dramatic representations are about to recommence at Windsor Castle by her Majesty's command. The first performance will take place this (Wednesday) evening.

On Saturday night, Lord Palmerston entertained the Cabinet Councillors to dinner at Cambridge House. There was, earlier in the day, a meeting of a Cabinet Committee, understood to have been formed for considering the Reform Bill question.

Mr. Serjeant Storks, judge of the Middlesex County Courts, has resigned that post. The vacancy has been filled up by the removal of Mr. Dasey (one of the writers in the *Times*) from the judgeship of the Northumberland and Durham Courts, to which Mr. H. W. Willes, one of the Commissioners who have so ably conducted the Wakefield inquiry, has been appointed.

A circular addressed by the Poor-law Board to the clerks of guardians in boroughs may be taken as indicating that the details of the expected Ministerial Reform Bill are under discussion. These officers are called upon to make returns of the male residents severally rated at 5s., 6s., 7s., and 8s., and over; the total parochial and assessed taxes paid in a year by the occupants in each class; and the number and rateable value of all tenements for which the owners pay rates.

Mr. James Ward, the oldest of the Royal Academicians, died on Wednesday evening, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one.

On Saturday, Dr. Watts, Mr. Richard Moore, and Mr. C. D. Collet, the executive committee of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, in the course of which they presented a memorial. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, and introduced by Mr. Ayrton, M.P.

We regret to learn that Mr. C. Gilpin, the Secretary of the Poor-law Board, is at present entirely incapacitated from business by indisposition. He appears to have caught a severe chill, which has brought on a serious attack of ulcerated sore throat, with great prostration of strength.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Council of the Horticultural Society have given notice to the Government that they are now prepared to execute their portion of the works on the Kensington Gore Estate. This movement in revival of the society has met with success, and a winter garden will no longer be one of our London wants.—*Athenæum*.

The *Lincoln Times* says:—"It is not improbable that Newstead Abbey, the seat of the late Colonel Wildman, and formerly the residence of Lord Byron, with its magnificent domain, will shortly pass into the hands of Mr. Charles Seely, of Heighington Hall, who, we are informed, is in treaty for this interesting property."

The election of the head-master of Harrow School, vacant by the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, took place on Wednesday, when the Rev. H. M. Butler, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and third son of Dr. Butler, one of Dr. Vaughan's predecessors, was elected. He is stated to be not more than twenty-seven years of age.

The Dublin papers publish letters from Archbishop M'Hale to Lord Palmerston on the general condition of Ireland, and from Mr. Sharman Crawford to the Earl of Derby on the Doon evictions.

We (*Manchester Examiner*) understand that Mr. Cobden, whose interview with the Emperor of the French was reported a few days ago, received for himself and Mrs. Cobden an invitation to visit the Emperor at Compiegne, but that their private arrangements did not allow them the pleasure of accepting it.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., with his wife and daughter, landed yesterday at Southampton, from the steamship *Ellora*, from Lisbon.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES AT TELEGRAPH STATIONS.—The telegraphic work of the London District Telegraph Company is to be carried on by means of female employees. Among the women at present in training is a deaf and dumb girl, whose progress is so satisfactory that there is every probability of her making a most efficient telegraphist.

Miscellaneous News.

THE COEDEN AND BRIGHT SOIREE IN LIVERPOOL.—Upwards of 1,300 tickets for this gathering, which is to take place at the Philharmonic Hall on the 1st December, have been already applied for. Ladies are to be admitted on the same terms as gentlemen, 7s. 6d. each.

COTTON FROM JAMAICA.—Three bales of cotton, recently grown as an experiment in Clarendon, Jamaica, were sold on Tuesday on the Manchester Exchange, and fetched 7½ per cent.; this is about 20 per cent. above that of ordinary American. There is no doubt that Jamaica is the place to grow cotton.

PROJECTED CITY RAILWAY TERMINUS.—On Thursday the Court of Common Council was occupied yesterday with the question of devoting the now vacant site of the late Fleet Prison, in Farringdon-street, to the purposes of a central terminus, to be connected with the southern railways by a bridge across the Thames just below Blackfriars-bridge. The subject was referred to the Improvement Committee. The Court voted one hundred guineas to the London Rifle Corps, the motion being agreed to in a mode strongly expressive of patriotic enthusiasm.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—At a meeting of the council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science on Wednesday, it was moved by Mr. G. W. Hastings, and seconded by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and carried—"That the following be appointed a committee to consider and report to the council on the best means which the association can adopt to assist the present movement for increasing the industrial employment of women—the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. E. Akroyd; Mr. Hastings; Mr. Horace Mann; Mr. W. S. Cookson; Mrs. Jameson; Miss Parkes; Miss Adelaide Proctor; Miss Boucherett; Miss Faithful; Miss Craig."

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE BAKERS.—Lord Shaftesbury, in reply to a deputation on the subject of long hours and night-work, said, he thought they had done wisely in rejecting the idea of a strike, which was always unsuccessful against capital. He recommended them to keep their cause before the public, and to call a public meeting requesting the attendance of the employers, and they could then fairly state their case. They had enormous grievances to redress, but did not require either a strike or an Act of Parliament. The deputation, having thanked his lordship, then retired. The proposed meeting will be held in Exeter Hall, and it is anticipated that Lord Shaftesbury will preside on the occasion.

THE HIRING FAIRS.—A very full meeting of the committee appointed some time since to consider the best mode of putting the hiring of agricultural servants on a better footing was held at Chippenham on the 11th inst. Sir J. Neeld took the chair, and many of the leading gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood were present. A declaration signed by 140 of the principal clergy, landowners, and farmers of the neighbourhood was read, pledging themselves to discountenance in every way in their power the present mode of hiring servants, and to use their best exertions to induce young men and women to avail themselves of the facilities offered them by the proposed system of registration. After considerable discussion it was resolved to establish a registration system in lieu of the hiring fairs. At the conclusion of the meeting a subscription list was opened towards defraying the preliminary expenses.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—It appears that during the present year the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution have, at various points of our coasts, been actively called into operation on fifty-six different occasions. The result has been that one hundred and thirty-four lives have been saved off twenty-three wrecks, besides assisting five vessels safely into port. On twenty-three occasions it happened that when the life-boats had put off in reply to signals of distress, the vessel either got out of danger or the crew were rescued by other means. Again, crews assembled several times to give assistance, but were not required to put off to sea. For these valuable services the crews were paid nearly 600*l*. Nearly all these services took place in stormy weather and heavy seas, and often in the dark hour of the night; and yet not a single accident happened to either of the life-boats or to one of the gallant fellows who had put off in them. On these and on occasions of quarterly exercise, these life-boats were manned probably by no less than 4,000 persons. Such practical proofs as these of the great value of the Royal National Life-boat Institution in a maritime country like ours, cannot possibly be overrated, and surely it has the highest claims on our support; and the more we hear of its operations on various parts of the coast, the more we feel urged to press its claims on public notice. Contributions in aid of this philanthropic cause may be paid to the secretary of the National Life-boat Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London.

THE ROYAL CHARTER.—The inquiry into the cause of the loss of the Royal Charter began in St. George's Hall on Tuesday, before Mr. Mansfield, the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate, and Captain Harris, R.N. Mr. O'Dowd appeared for the board of Trade, and Mr. Aspinall for the owners. On that day the evidence only told the story of the wreck, Strongman, the ship's quartermaster, being the witness. He told a simple story. It seems that after eight o'clock the vessel would not steer, although sails were set to stay her. They were then in sixteen fathoms of water, and as the depth

decreased, first one and then another anchor was let go. They held her for a short time, then the cable parted, and she went first in the sand and then on the rocks. The wind was blowing a hurricane. Other witnesses were examined on Wednesday—a quartermaster, the carpenter, and second steward. Their evidence was similar to that of Strongman, except that the carpenter said the ship was "very strong," and that "nothing could stand the beating she got" upon the rocks. She was perfectly tight during the voyage. The second steward told how he let himself down upon some floating spars; how while he was there the captain was washed overboard; how he pulled him on to the spars, and how he was washed off again. When rescued the first time Captain Taylor said, "There is hope yet." He was soon after drowned. Among the witnesses on Thursday was Rogers, the gallant Maltese who carried the hawser on shore. In attempting that feat he was washed three times against the ship. Hughes, master of the lifeboat, said he had lived all his life on that coast, and had never seen such a storm before—never saw such a sea in his life. The inquiry is adjourned for some days.

THE CASE OF SMETHURST.—The following is a copy of a letter addressed by the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis to the Lord Chief Baron, communicating the grant of a free pardon to Smethurst, so far as the alleged murder of Isabella Banks is concerned:—

Whitehall, Nov. 15, 1859.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's further report, of the 18th ult., on the case of Thomas Smethurst, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court in August last of murder, and sentenced to death.

As your lordship suggests in that report that reference should be made to the judgment of medical and scientific persons selected by the Secretary of State, for the purpose of considering the symptoms and appearances of the deceased Isabella Banks, and the result of the analysis, I have sent the evidence, your lordship's reports, and all the papers bearing upon the medical points of the case, to Sir Benjamin Brodie, from whom I have received a letter, of which I enclose you a copy, and who is of opinion that, although the facts are full of suspicion against Smethurst, there is not absolute and complete evidence of his guilt.

After a very careful and anxious consideration of all the facts of this very peculiar case, I have come to the conclusion that there is sufficient doubt of the prisoner's guilt to render it my duty to advise the grant to him of a free pardon, which will be restricted to the particular offence of which he stands convicted; it being my intention to institute a prosecution against him for bigamy.

The necessity which I have felt for advising her Majesty to grant a free pardon in this case has not, as it appears to me, arisen from any defect in the constitution or proceedings of our criminal tribunals. It has arisen from the imperfection of medical science, and from the fallibility of judgment, in an obscure malady, even of skilful and experienced medical practitioners.

I have, &c.,

G. C. LEWIS.

The Lord Chief Baron, &c.

STATE OF THE NEGROES IN THE WEST INDIES.—The following summary of authentic evidence recently published on the condition of the negroes in the West Indies appears in the *Evangelical Magazine* for November:—"The social state of the negroes bears out all that the most enthusiastic advocate of emancipation could have foretold. In thousands of cases the negroes have built new villages for themselves. The cottages are either neatly thatched or shingled with pieces of hardwood; some are built of stone or wood, but generally are plastered also on the outside, and whitewashed. Many are ornamented with a portico in front, to screen the apartment from sun or rain; while for the admission of light and air, as well as to add to their appearance, they exhibit either shutters or jalousies painted green, or small glass windows. There is usually a sleeping apartment at each end, and a sitting-room in the centre. The floors are in most instances terraced, although boarded ones for sleeping-rooms are becoming common. Many of the latter contain good mahogany bedsteads, a washing-stand, a looking-glass, and chairs. The middle apartment is usually furnished with a sideboard, displaying sundry articles of crockeryware; some decent-looking chairs; and not unfrequently with a few broad sheets of the Tract Society hung round the walls in neat frames of cedar. For cooking food and other domestic purposes, a little room or two is erected at the back of the cottage, where are also arranged the various conveniences for keeping domestic stock. The villages are laid out in regular order, being divided into lots more or less intersected by roads or streets. The plots are usually in the form of an oblong square. The cottage is situated at an equal distance from each side of the allotment, and at about eight or ten feet from the public thoroughfare. The piece of ground in the front is, in some instances, cultivated in the style of a European flower-garden, displaying rose bushes and other flowering shrubs among the choicer vegetable productions; while the remainder is covered with all the substantial fruits and vegetables of the country heterogeneously intermixed."

AN AFRICAN KING CROWNED WITH A BLACK HAT.—The Rev. William Anderson sends to the *United Presbyterian Missionary Record* an interesting, though to English readers, somewhat laughable, account of the election and coronation (with a new black hat) of a king for the town and district of Duke Town, Old Calabar, Western Africa:—"I think (he says) I mentioned to you, some time ago, that John Archibong was chosen King by the inhabitants of Duke Town, in the month of March. His elevation to the throne appears to be the result of a

bona fide popular election. No foreign influence whatever was used with the people in his favour. He does not hold his office by virtue of an appointment thereto by any foreign magistrate. The Archibong family are a Royal family, inasmuch as the late King, Archibong I., was one of them, as well as because they are closely related to the family of the great Duke Ephraim. But in point of fact, royalty is quite a common thing in Old Calabar. There is hardly a free family in Duke Town which is not, more or less, a royal family." Then follows an account of the coronation, which appears to have been celebrated with all due solemnity. Mr. Anderson delivered an address on the responsibilities of rulers, and then conducted devotional services both in Efik and English. "Whites and blacks then congratulated the new King; the official documents were read by the party who had prepared them, and were duly signed. The second man of the town, Antaro Young, Esq., then came forward and removed the bonnet, or cap, which the King had hitherto kept on, and completed the coronation by placing on his Majesty's head a very substantial, decent-looking, black hat, with gold lace band. One of the supercargoes then proposed, 'Three cheers for King Archibong the Second!' which proposal was heartily responded to. Royal salutes were repeatedly fired from some of the shipping."

STRANGE ARRIVAL FROM SEBASTOPOL.—The ship Friends, Captain Turner, arrived in port, from Sebastopol, after a run of eighty-four days, encountering very heavy weather, which had the effect of greatly prolonging the voyage. She brings 180 pieces of cannon (some of which weigh five tons) and 237 tons of bones. We learn from the captain that the town and fortress of Sebastopol yet bear numerous indications of the late dreadful struggle. In the harbour, where seventy-one men-of-war and other vessels were sunk, the American exploring company are busily engaged in raising the Russian fleet. 300 men are employed daily by that company, and they have up to the present time raised thirty of the seventy-one. The largest of the ships they are blowing to pieces, and the entrance to the harbour is now made quite navigable again. In the town itself little has been done in the way of restoring the dilapidated and shattered ruins of the once fine and noble mansions, hospitals, and large public edifices, and it is doubtful whether anything ever will be done, at least before the lapse of another generation. The only thing accomplished is the reconstruction of a few churches, and the putting into good condition the various graveyards containing the remains of those who fell in that memorable campaign. The Malakoff is a complete ruin, marvellous even in its desolation. Both here and at Inkermann the ground is still strewn with bullets, and a corps of Jews, who have contracted with the Russian Government for permission to collect shattered debris of this kind, may be seen daily with hooks and rakes turning up the earth for their leaden treasure. In consideration of their privilege, the Government is paid a percentage on what is recovered. With the money realised in this way it is intended to build a church, at a place where the greater portion of their soldiers are buried, just close to Inkermann. In Sebastopol the hospitals, once of great magnitude, are now altogether in ruins, or partly occupied by some poor families, who have made them weather-proof. The principal portion of the residents in Sebastopol consists of the families of those who are employed in raising the sunken vessels. There are a few, however, scattered about the outskirts of the city.—*Eastern Counties Herald*.

BURNT TO DEATH THROUGH CRINOLINE.—At Huddersfield, on Thursday last, an inquest was held before Mr. Dyson, the coroner for the district, on the body of Sarah Steele, an unmarried woman, who had died from burning. A woman, named Hannah Armitage, who was cleaning the house of the deceased at the time of the accident, said that on Tuesday night, about nine o'clock, the deceased went upstairs to comb her hair. She had a petticoat over her crinoline, and she was standing near the fire when her dress ignited. She screamed and ran down stairs. Witness did her best to put out the flames, and burnt her hands in so doing, but the deceased dashed past her. Mr. Hardy, the next door neighbour, heard her scream, and came in and told her to lie down. Witness took the hearth-rug off the kitchen-floor, and attempted to wrap it round her, but the wires of the crinoline prevented this being done. She then darted into the street all in a blaze. A man came with a knife and ripped her burning stays off, and she was taken back into the house naked. She died at a quarter-past two o'clock on the following day. Only a week ago the deceased had a new wrapper burnt in a similar manner, and had had several narrow escapes with her crinoline. David Hardy corroborated this witness as to the attempts made to extinguish the fire, and said when she got into the street she blazed like turpentine. Every article was burnt off her, except her shoes—the stockings being burnt down to her shoes. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—Some other cases of death from the same cause are reported in the papers. At an inquest upon a lady thus burnt in Islington, the summoning officer said that at the time of the calamity the deceased had her crinoline on, and he considered her dress caught while she was passing between the foot of the bedstead and the fireplace. The coroner and jury commented in the strongest terms on the use of crinoline. The remains of the crinoline were sent for, the hoops of which were found to measure in circumference two yards and three-quarters. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased was accidentally burnt, owing to wearing crinoline in the

house, which they considered a most improper and dangerous practice."

Literature.

Miscellanies. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. 2 vols. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

THE contents of these volumes are chiefly reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*, and the *North British*; with the addition of three lectures and a speech. Many of the reprinted articles were recognised and enjoyed by a large part of the reading world as Mr. Kingsley's productions, when they first appeared. Of a number of them some notice was taken, and in a few instances extracts were made, in our glance, from time to time, at the leading periodicals: and as republications they the less require, and as exceedingly various in subject and character cannot very readily receive, separate and detailed criticism now. We are, however, heartily glad to see these volumes. It would have been foul shame that such noble thought and writing should have perished in periodicals: and one is inclined to think that Mr. Kingsley never intended them to perish, from the high character and finished excellence of the papers here brought together. Though what is called "occasional" only, they have the best qualities of the author's genius in them; and make up a book worthy of his fame. In one point particularly, Mr. Kingsley's *Miscellanies* contrast with the essays and reviews of several and even great writers, who have collected and reissued their contributions to magazines. They are singularly self-originated. Montaigne somewhere makes much of a quotation from Martial, of which the meaning is, that those writers the less need to work with their wit, who have supply of matter in its place. There is plenty of such writers now-a-days,—who seize on a subject on which material has been variously accumulated, and move through it interestingly and instructively, without using any of the higher faculties of the mind. But let any one read Mr. Kingsley's article on Sir Walter Raleigh, or on Mr. Froude's History of England, or on "Plays and Puritans," and he will feel that the material is the smaller part of the excellence, and the art the greater—art which, in idea and workmanship alike, is great and satisfying. To the writer's keen penetration, capacity of sympathy, constructive faculty, and powers of interpretation, these historical papers owe their real worth, as intelligible versions of facts, as readings of history such as make it a living human reality. Probably no writer more entirely throws his whole mind and heart into his work, or expresses more fully his genuine disposition and natural character therein, than does Mr. Kingsley. It is consequently pleasant to read him when he only trifles; while his better and more serious things are always new and refreshing, come to them when we may.

The historical essays we have named are fully worthy of the historical novelist who has given us *Hypatia* and *Westward Ho!* That on "Plays and Puritans" is, perhaps, the finest vindication—because the most searching, fact-based, and intensely sincere—of the social character of Puritanism, with especial reference to "the great cause of 'Paritan v. Player,'" that has yet been penned. The picture of society in the first half of the seventeenth century, that Mr. Kingsley brings out in his sketch of the drama and poetry of the time, is, as he calls it, "a horrible background of profligacy and frivolity": even well-read persons who reverence Puritanism have generally had little notion of the real state of the case. We are going to make a very long extract from the close of this article: but, who will not thank us for this glowing, glorious passage on the Poetry of Puritanism?

"But as for these Puritans having been merely the sour, narrow, inhuman persons they are vulgarly supposed to have been, credit Judeus. There were sour and narrow men enough among them; so there were in the opposite party. No Puritan could have had less poetry in him, less taste, less feeling, than Laud himself. But is there no poetry save words? no drama save that which is presented on the stage? Is this glorious earth, and the souls of living men, mere prose, as long as 'carent vate sacro,' who will, forsooth, do them the honour to make poetry out of a little of them (and of how little!) by translating them into words, which he himself, just in proportion as he is a good poet, will confess to be clumsy, tawdry, ineffectual? Was there no poetry in these Puritans, because they wrote no poetry? We do not mean now the unwritten tragedy of the battle-psalm and the charge; but simple idyllic poetry and quiet home-drama, love-poetry of the heart and the hearth, and the beauties of every-day human life? Take the most common-place of them: was Zeal-for-Truth Thoresby, of Thoresby Rise in Deeping Fen, because his father had thought fit to give him an ugly and silly name, the less of a noble lad? Did his name prevent his being six feet high? Were his shoulders the less broad for it, his cheeks the less ruddy for it? He wore his flaxen hair of the same length that every one now wears theirs, instead of letting it hang half-way to his waist in essenced curls; but was he, therefore, less of a true Viking's son, bold-hearted as his sea-roving ancestors who won the Danelagh by Canute's side, and

settled there on Thoresby Rise to grow wheat and breed horses, generation succeeding generation, in the cold moated grange? He carried a Bible in his jack-boot; but did that prevent him, as Oliver rode past him with an approving smile on Naseby-field, thinking himself a very handsome fellow, with his mustache and imperial, and bright red coat, and cuirass well polished, in spite of many a dint, as he sate his father's great black horse as gracefully and firmly as any long-locked and essenced cavalier in front of him? Or did it prevent him thinking, too, for a moment, with a throb of the heart, that sweet Cousin Patience, far away at home, could she but see him, might have the same opinion of him as he had of himself? Was he the worse for the thought? He was certainly not the worse for checking it the next instant, with manly shame, for letting such 'carnal vanities' rise in his heart, while he was 'doing the Lord's work' in the teeth of death and hell: but was there no poetry in him then? No poetry in him five minutes after, as the long rapier swung round his head, redder and redder at every sweep? We are befuddled by names. Call him Crusader instead of Roundhead, and he seems at once (granting him only sincerity, which he had, and that of a right awful kind) as complete a knight-errant as ever watched and prayed, ere putting on his spurs, in fantastic Gothic chapel, beneath 'storied windows richly light.' Was there no poetry in him, either, half an hour afterwards as he lay bleeding across the corpse of the gallant horse, waiting for his turn with the surgeon, and fumbled for the Bible in his boot, and tried to hum a psalm, and thought of Cousin Patience, and his father, and his mother, and how they would hear, at least, that he had played the man in Israel that day, and resisted unto blood, striving against sin and the Man of Sin?

"And was there no poetry in him, too, as he came wearied along Thoresby dyke, in the quiet autumn eve, home to the house of his forefathers, and saw afar off the knot of tall poplars rising over the broad misty flat, and the one great abele tossing its sheets of silver in the dying gusts, and knew that they stood before his father's door? Who can tell all the pretty child-memories which flitted across his brain at that sight, and made him forget that he was a wounded cripple? There is the dyke where he and his brothers snared the great pike which stole the ducklings—how many years ago? While pretty little Patience stood by trembling, and shrieked at each snap of the brute's wide jaws; and there, down that long dark lode, ruffling with crimson in the sunset breeze, he and his brothers skated home in triumph with Patience when his uncle died. What a day that was! when, in the clear, bright winter noon, they laid the gate upon the ice, and tied the beef-bones under the four corners, and packed little Patience on it.—How pretty she looked, though her eyes were red with weeping, as she peeped out from among the heap of blankets and horse-hides, and how merrily their long fen-runners whistled along the ice-lane, between the high banks of sighing reed, as they towed home their new treasure in triumph, at a pace like the race-horse's to the dear old home among the poplar trees. And now he was going home to meet her, after a mighty victory, a deliverance from heaven, second only in his eyes to that Red-sea one. Was there no poetry in his heart at that thought? Did not the glowing sunset, and the reed-beds which it transfigured before him into sheets of golden flame, seem tokens that the glory of God was going before him in his path? Did not the sweet clamour of the wild-fowl, gathering for one rich pean ere they sank into rest, seem to him as God's bells chiming him home in triumph, with peals sweeter and bolder than those of Lincoln or Peterborough steeple-house? Did not the very lapwing, as she tumbled softly wailing, before his path, as she did years ago, seem to welcome the wanderer home in the name of Heaven?

"Fair Patience, too, though she was a Puritan, yet did not her cheek flush, her eye grow dim, like any other girl's, as she saw far off the red-coat, like a sliding spark of fire, coming slowly along the strait fen-bank, and fled up stairs into her chamber to pray, half that it might be, half that it might not be he? Was there no happy storm of human tears and human laughter when he entered the courtyard gate? Did not the old dog lick his Puritan hand as lovingly as if it had a Cavalier's? Did not lads and lasses run out shouting? Did not the old yeoman father hug him, weep over him, hold him at arm's length and hug him again, as heartily as any other John Bull, even though the next moment he called all to kneel down and thank him who had sent his boy home again, after bestowing on him the grace to bind kings in chains and nobles with links of iron, and contend to death for the faith delivered to the saints? And did not Zeal-for-Truth look about as wistfully for Patience as any other man would have done, longing to see her, yet not daring even to ask for her? And when she came down at last, was she the less lovely in his eyes because she came, not flaunting with bare bosom, in tawdry finery and paint, but shrouded close in coif and pinner, hiding from all the world beauty which was there still, but was meant for one alone, and that only if God willed, in God's good time? And was there no faltering of their voices, no light in their eyes, no trembling pressure of their hands, which said more, and was more, ay, and more beautiful in the sight of him who made them, than all Herrick's Dianemes, Waller's Saccharissas, flames, darts, posies, love-knots, anagrams, and the rest of the insincere cant of the court? What if Zeal-for-Truth had never strung two rhymes together in his life? Did not his heart go for inspiration to a loftier Holcon, when it whispered to itself, 'My love, my dove, my undefiled, is but one,' than if he had filled pages with sonnets about Venuses and Cupids, love-sick shepherds and cruel nymphs?

"And was there no poetry, true idyllic poetry, as of Longfellow's 'Evangeline' itself, in that trip round the old farm next morning, when Zeal-for-Truth, after looking over every heifer, and peeping into every sty, would needs canter down by his father's side to the horse-fen, with his arm in a sling; while the partridges whirled up before them, and the lurchers flashed like grey snakes after the hare, and the colts came whinnying round, with staring eyes and streaming manes, and the two chatted on in the same sober business-like English tone, alternately of 'The Lord's great dealings' by General Cromwell, the pride of all honest gentlemen, and the price of troop-horses at the next Horn-castle fair?

"Poetry in those old Puritans? Why not? They

were men of like passions with ourselves. They loved, they married, they brought up children; they feared, they sinned, they sorrowed, they fought—they conquered. There was poetry enough in them, be sure, though they acted it like men, instead of singing it like birds."

No well-informed person will read the article on Raleigh, without wishing that Mr. Kingsley would do, with completeness, all that he can do better than any man for that great heroic name.

The papers on "The Agricultural Crisis," and "The Water Supply of London," promise in their titles to be very unsuitable to Mr. Kingsley: but the *moral* of the subjects grows under his hand into a deeply significant and solemn lesson. In the poetical essays we find a poet and a critic, of rare sensibility, and of bold and decisive—if not always self-commending—judgment. In "Chalk-stream Studies," and "My Winter's Garden," lies a world of delight: and "North Devon" is a genuine idyll, though it be in prose. The review of the late gifted Mr. Vaughan's "Hours with the Mystics" it is pleasant to see again, both for its geniality and justness to the fine book it discusses, and for the suggestive thought it brings to the subject itself.

The lectures included in these volumes are on "Great Cities, and their Influence for Good and Evil," "On the Study of Natural History," and "Thoughts in a Gravel-Pit." Each is steeped in poetry and piety; and the first is a noble voice for the more intelligent and faithful discharge of social duty. We take a page or two for quotation:—

"To these merely rascal elements, male and female, we must add, I fear, those whom mere penury, from sickness, failure, want of employment, drove into dwellings of the lowest order. Such people, though not criminal themselves, are but too likely to become the parents of criminals. I am not blaming them, poor souls, God forbid. I am merely stating a fact. When we examine into the ultimate cause of a dangerous class; into the one property common to all its members, whether thieves, beggars, profligates, or the merely pauperised—we find it to be this loss of self-respect. As long as that remains, poor souls may struggle on heroically, pure amid penury, filth, degradation unspeakable. But when self-respect is lost, they are lost with it. And whatever may be the fate of virtuous parents, children brought up in dens of physical and moral filth cannot retrieve self-respect. They sink, they must sink, into a life on a level with the sights, sounds, aye, the very smells, which surround them. It is not merely that the child's mind is contaminated, by seeing and hearing, in overcrowded houses, what he should not hear and see: but the whole physical circumstances of his life are destructive of self-respect. He has no means for washing himself properly; but he has enough of the innate sense of beauty and fitness to feel that he ought not to be dirty; he thinks that others despise him for being dirty, and he half despises himself for being so. In all ragged schools and reformatories, so they tell me, the first step toward restoring self-respect is to make the poor fellows clean. From that moment they begin to look on themselves as new men—with a new start, new hopes, new duties. For not without the deepest physical as well as moral meaning, was baptism chosen by the old Easterns, and—adopted by our Lord Jesus Christ, as the sign of a new life; and outward purity made the token and symbol of that inward purity which is the parent of self-respect, and manliness, and a clear conscience; of the free forehead, and the eye which meets boldly and honestly the eye of its fellow-man.

"But would that mere physical dirt were all that the lad has to contend with. There is the desire of enjoyment. Moral and intellectual enjoyment he has none, and can have none; but not to enjoy something is to be dead in life; and to the lowest physical pleasures he will betake himself, and all the more fiercely because his opportunities of enjoyment are so limited. It is a hideous subject; I will pass it by very shortly; only asking of you, as I have to ask daily of myself—this solemn question:—We, who have so many comforts, so many pleasures of body, soul, and spirit, from the lowest appetite to the highest aspiration, that we can gratify each in turn with due and wholesome moderation, innocently (and innocuously—who are we that we should judge the poor untaught and overtempted inhabitant of Temple-street and Lewis's-mead, if, having but one or two pleasures possible to him, he snatches greedily, even foully, at the little which he has?

"And this brings me to another and a most fearful evil of great cities, namely, drunkenness. I am one of those who cannot, on scientific grounds, consider drunkenness as a cause of evil, but as an effect. Of course it is a cause—a cause of endless crime and misery—but I am convinced that to cure, you must inquire, not what it causes, but what causes it? And for that we shall not have to seek far.

"The main exciting cause of drunkenness is, I believe, firmly, bad air and bad lodging.

"A man shall spend his days between a foul alley where he breathes sulphuretted hydrogen, a close workshop where he breathes carbonic acid, and a close and foul bed-room, where he breathes both. In neither of the three places, meanwhile, has he his fair share of that mysterious chemical agent without which health is impossible, the want of which betrays itself at once in the dull eye, the sallow cheek—namely, light. Believe me, it is no mere poetic metaphor which connects in Scripture, Light with Life. It is the expression of a deep law, one which holds as true in the physical as in the spiritual world; a case in which (as perhaps in all cases) the laws of the visible world are the counterparts of those of the invisible world, and Earth is the symbol of Heaven.

"Deprive, then, the man of his fair share of fresh air and pure light, and what follows? His blood is not properly oxygenated; his nervous energy is depressed, his digestion impaired, especially if his occupation be sedentary, or requires much stooping, and the cavity of the chest thereby becomes contracted; and for that

miserable feeling of languor and craving he knows but one remedy—the passing stimulus of alcohol;—a passing stimulus; leaving fresh depression behind it, and requiring fresh doses of stimulant, till it becomes a habit, a slavery, a madness. Again, there is an intellectual side to the question. The depressed nervous energy, the impaired digestion, depress the spirits. The man feels low in mind as well as in body. Whence shall he seek exhilaration? Not in that stifling home which has caused the depression itself. He knows none other than the tavern, and the company which the tavern brings: God help him!"

We have been in no humour to criticise, in the proper sense, these miscellanies. We have perfectly enjoyed them; and having reported upon them, we simply commend them as a good and noble, delightful and profitable book.

SERMONS.

THERE lies before us a heap of volumes of sermons, which has grown week by week, till it has become a threatening affair. Last night we read parts of one after another of these volumes, some with great interest, and some with dissatisfaction and even repugnance; until, at a late hour, we dragged ourselves, exhausted, to our bed. Alas! to what horrible slumbers! This heap of books sat on our chest and on our brain, all night. In a meeting-house, too dark for us to discern its form and features, and from a crazy pulpit standing on one shaky pillar, a fiend in gown and bands stood gibbering,—alternately drivelling and impotently thundering at us, with all the perplexed words, confused opinions, and monstrously jumbled passages of Scripture, that a command of the resources and tactics of both orthodoxy and heresy, and a combination of the forces of both in his own person, could bring to the bewilderment and distress of his hearers. Influenced by the conventional decorum of preaching seasons, we dare not remonstrate nor groan, and felt reluctant to rise and leave before the dreadful preacher concluded. But he wouldn't conclude:—on and on he rumbled, dodged, meandered, and rushed; until he subsided into a maddening verbal reel between Mephibosheth, Mephistopheles, and "mephitic exhalations"; and, in despair, we snatched our hat, and escaped! In vain!—the meeting-house opened into a long, low, and dingy room, (vestry or school,) in which we at once encountered, to our dismay, the authors of the neglected volumes of sermons on our editorial table! We attempted to retreat,—but some were our friends, and we were compelled to speak with them. They then all gathered round us. They were sufficiently contemptuous, we must allow; and evidently thought us of no importance: but—they wouldn't let us go. So they all talked at once, and in no very friendly way:—one reverend gentleman, with shrill tones and excited demeanour, shrieked his scorn,—another, with singular self-complacency and bland condescension, gave us his patronage—another and another, and yet another wrangled amongst themselves, and tried vigorously to sold us down; till, at length, a young man, with much assumption of holy seriousness, and with unctuous tones and endearing epithets, but with a concealed shake of the head and a suspiciously half-opened eye, stepped forward and offered us his—*good advice*. We rushed out disgusted:—and awoke—very sick! We could not afterwards recall *who* was *who*, or *what* was *what*, in our nightmare dream;—we can't identify its persons as living men: so,—though we have given a simply true and particular narration of what befel us, as a warning to our friends not to read sermons bit by bit late at night, and to reviewers not to neglect the works of persons who can so readily inflict penalties on them as preachers can,—we now and here disavow personalities; and that we may *seriously* begin the task we dare not delay to another nightfall, we at once draw the line of critical soberness and fairness,

—and start afresh.

One of the volumes longest on our table is *Sermons by Eminent Living Divines of the Presbyterian Churches*: Contributed by the Authors. (London and Glasgow: Griffin and Co.) This is an interesting book, both as the joint product of the leaders of the three Presbyterian Churches in Scotland—agreeing "fundamentally," however much opposed in "minors;" and as putting before the reader what these men are themselves willing to be represented by, and to be judged by, as pulpit orators—each having sent his own sermon to this volume of "British Sacred Oratory." Further than this, it is not an important or valuable volume. There is no conspicuously bad sermon in it; nor any *very* good one. The sermons of Drs. Candlish, Guthrie, and James Hamilton, have the well-known features of their preaching; but are not equal, in the fervour of the first, the apt illustration of the second, or the original fancy of the third, to their published works. Drs. Buchanan, Lee, Jamieson, and McMichael, are excelled—so far as these sermons show their powers—by hundreds of preachers: that we have heard, whose names are all unknown. Dr. Tulloch is only sensible,—there is not a gleam of individuality, nor anything strikingly and newly put, in all his sermon. Dr. Fleming is clear and weighty; but does not take a very comprehensive view of the nature of salvation. The discourses of the late Dr. John Brown, and of Dr. Eadie, are almost incomparably the best in the volume:—the former having given one of his characteristic expositions of Scripture, thorough and sound, with a vigorous and suggestive application; the latter having

furnished a thoughtful and heart-stirring sermon, "The Friendship of Jesus," in which elaborateness and elegance are admirably combined with naturalness and force. Apart from these discourses, and perhaps those of Drs. Hamilton and Guthrie, it is not a very elevated notion of the Scottish pulpit that one would get from this volume.

We have but little heart to notice—*Sermons*, by the Rev. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS: with a Sketch of his Life and Ministry, by Rev. W. URWICK, D.D. (Dublin: J. Robertson.)—a book which, in almost all respects, is objectionable and painful. We do not desire to discuss Mr. Guinness's popularity; nor, for a moment, do we doubt his great usefulness. But this volume will not make that popularity or usefulness intelligible to any one. The sermons are evangelical— unquestionably—though they have not a very full and broad Gospel, nor one very clearly conceived: and their style is simple, and their practical remarks pertinent. Further than this, we do not know what to attribute to them:—the thought or substance of the sermon is in each thin and poor,—the preacher's imagination is of timid and feeble wing, though it makes much flapping,—and a tone of superiority and condescension is detectable in the mode of address, even as it stands in the plain black and white of typography, without the interpretation of voice and manner. As to Dr. Urwick's biographical sketch, with all respect for the eminent writer, we think it a sad mistake. A volume of sermons, issued in a man's life-time, with his *portrait* and a memoir prefixed, is an offence against all good taste; and if the sermoniser himself does it, or permits it to be done, is a disgusting piece of vanity and weakness. What is it to a young man, who speaks to large congregations as an "ambassador extraordinary" of the Lord Jesus Christ, and who indulges in a strain of remark, which implies some very special heavenly commission, and can only be justified on such a supposition,—what is it to one who may justly be expected to be all self-forgetfulness and absorption in his Master—that the world should have the true photographic reflection of his countenance, and an account of his descent from the Magennises, and his relationship to the Grattans, to a D'Esterre, and to "the celebrated German composer, Cramer." We hope Mr. Guinness is not responsible at all for this; and that his "susceptible heart" will feel the impropriety of such things, and altogether discountenance them.

The Beginnings of the Divine Life: a Course of Seven Sermons, by HENRY R. REYNOLDS, B.A. (London: Hamilton and Co.) This little volume is a really precious addition to our practical religious literature. Its great subject—the commencement and progress of the work of God in the soul—has scarcely ever, in our judgment, been more judiciously treated. While the quickening and guidance of the young especially has been kept in view by the author, there is much thought introduced which Christians of mature wisdom and ripe experience will find stimulating and strengthening. The topics treated are—The Beginnings of God's Work in the Soul; the Discovery of the Soul; the Sense of God; the Conviction of Sin; Hungering and Thirsting after Righteousness; Coming to Christ; Desire for Christian Work. The first and last seem to us the most original and suggestive; and the most important, too, when viewed relatively to common mistakes by which individual happiness and the appreciation of spiritual character are frequently injured to a lamentable degree. A profound study of the human heart, and of the awakening of the life of God therein, and an intimate knowledge of the Scriptures, appear in all the discourses; and they are written with elegant simplicity and with much quiet power. It is a book to be strongly commended to those who need information or counsel on the first principles of the generation and development of religious life.—A volume interestingly introduced, but scarcely satisfying the expectations that introduction raises, is, *Sermons*: by the late JAMES HENDERSON, D.D., of Galashiels: with Memoirs, by JOHN CAIRNS, D.D. (Edinburgh: Constable and Co.) Dr. Cairns's beautifully written memoir of a friend, whose character seems to have combined great natural sweetness of disposition with rich and cheerful Christian piety, will be read with pleasure by those who never elsewhere heard the name of Dr. James Henderson. The sermons scarcely discover the robust mind—the "singular strength, clearness, and precision of intellect"—or the "rich and copious fancy," that Dr. Cairns attributes to the preacher. We should rather say, that strong sense, just tinged by imagination,—heart-utterance, compared faithfully with the teachings of Scripture,—and a calm, serious, earnest moral spirit,—are the features of these really good and profitable sermons.

Paul the Preacher; by JOHN EADIE, D.D., LL.D. (London and Glasgow: Griffin and Co.)—is a book of no ordinary merit. It is not cast in the form of sermons; but belongs to that class of compositions. It is, says the author, "neither a life of Paul, nor a commentary on the Acts, but an honest and hearty attempt to explain and apply in a popular and practical shape to the common reader, the spoken words of the apostle." "To bring out the meaning briefly and clearly, without much regard to the form the exposition may assume," is the writer's object: but, though he says his chapters are "not sermons, nor disquisitions," they have something of both in them; with the addition of descriptive passages, in vivid colour, and expository remark, in plain and forcible

words, and practical address, warm, eloquent, and heart-stirring. The volume has quite a character of its own; and could not have been produced by any man not possessed of something like genius for popular exposition, or not habituated to the most thorough studies in biblical fields, and in collateral departments. Quotation of beautiful and thoughtful passages would be easy enough; but we will rather commend the book to all who desire sound and interesting instruction on the works and words of the great apostle of the Gentiles, which fill so large a place in revelation and in the history of Christendom. We would far rather have written this book than either of those by which two living fellow-countrymen of the author's have become world-popular.

A singular and in many respects striking volume is—*Sermons*; by EDWIN PAXTON HOOD. (London: Judd and Glass.) Mr. Hood's subjects are very various, aptly chosen, and sometimes—in his conception and treatment of them—quite novel. They are much more meditations than expositions or instructions. They are thoroughly original, and often brilliant. The freshness of thought, the brightness of imagination, the command of language, are evident to every reader. Few volumes of sermons that come to our hand are the product of as much mental energy and glowing feeling as we judge these to be. To minds of a particular order, not much cultivated, we should suppose them likely to prove very attractive, quickening, and elevating. Truly fine things might be gleaned from them, the power and beauty of which all minds would confess. Yet we must acknowledge to dissatisfaction with the book, as pulpit teaching. We are not defenders of any conventional style or method of preaching; but we find ourselves a little offended or repelled by Mr. Hood's over-confidence in his own instincts. We feel the want of more teaching,—of more orderly and inwardly connected thought—of more reverent and careful unfolding of the Word of God. We do not complain that there is no comprehensive treatment of any great doctrinal subject; or no penetrating treatment of a great life-problem:—it may not be Mr. Hood's gift to supply these. But we complain of incoherence, and of a dash of chosen obscurity—we cannot give it so high a name as mysticism,—and of loose speech that dances bewilderingly over the theme. Again, Mr. Hood may be right in his use of story and song in the pulpit; but a profusion of anecdote, and of quotations of poetry does not seem to us to belong to a high order of sacred discourse. And to speak plainly, as critics—with sincere assurance, at the same time, of great personal respect,—we ourselves find a good deal that he says to be so much plain nonsense, more or less inflated. Some of the eccentricities of these sermons would, had we heard them, have utterly banished all seriousness and all capacity of thought. The apostrophe is a delicate and dangerous mode of utterance;—peculiarly liable to the suspicion of being only rhetoric: and there are apostrophes here, which strike us as equally artificial and unimpressive. The story of the apostle Thomas, and a few things of the like kind, will repel and shock all but coarse minds. But our objections may all be resolved into one—the sermons have too much effort about them, too much of a got-up character, and too much prominence of the preacher himself. Yet, after this criticism, we will maintain that they display, notwithstanding all the faults that can be charged on them, some of the highest excellences of preaching for the people—as in the discourse on Nicodemus, for instance.

We find it absolutely necessary to leave other volumes of sermons—some, too, that may again haunt our dreams—to be noticed at a future time.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Blind Man's Holiday. Willy Weatherhelm. By W. H. G. Kingston. Infant Baptism. By Rev. W. Thorn. Paley's Evidence. By Archbishop Whately. Life of the late Rev. Richard Knill. By Charles M. Birrell. The Workman's Day. Higher Christian Life. By Rev. W. E. Boardman. The Unseen. Discourses by Rev. W. Landels. The Society of Friends. By Joseph John Fox. Practical Nature of Swedenborg's Writings. By Rev. Aug. Clissold, M.A. Working for God. Sermons by Rev. F. Morse, M.A. The Good Steward. By Thulia S. Henderson. Jesuitism. By W. Brewer. God in the Dwelling. St. Matthew's Gospel. By Lancelot Shadwell. The Story of a Pocket Bible. Girl's Own Toy-maker. Eleven Lectures on Redemption. By John Howard Hinton, M.A. Seth Bede, the Method. Scripture Pocket-Book for 1860. Young People's Pocket-Book for 1860. Routledge's Shakespeare. Parts 45 and 46. Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part 8.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Miss Evans, the authoress of "Adam Bede," is engaged on a new novel, to be published, like "Adam Bede," by the Messrs. Blackwoods, of Edinburgh. Mr. Buckle has nearly ready for publication the second volume of his valuable "History of Civilisation." In this volume the mode of arrangement is much superior to that adopted in the previous volume. Mr. Stirling, of Keir, M.P. for Perthshire, author of the "Annals of the Artists of Spain," and of the very successful "Cloister Life of

the Emperor Charles V.," has been making researches in the archives of Spain for his forthcoming "Don John of Austria," to be published by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son. At Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s sale last week, nearly the whole edition of the Rev. Frederick Robertson's "Lectures on Corinthians" was sold before it was actually bound up. Sir John Bowring's "Philippine Islands" sold well; but the cheaper works went off, of course, in the greatest quantities. Five thousand copies of the cheap edition of "Charlotte Brontë's Life" were taken, notwithstanding the enormous sale of the previous editions of the work. At the time of his death, Leigh Hunt was collecting a complete and final edition of his poetical works. The greater portion of them received a finishing touch only a month previously to his death, and it is much to be regretted that he did not live to see the proof-sheets. The literary world, however, will not be disappointed, as his son, Mr. Thornton Hunt, the well-known journalist, has finished the work begun by his father. Mr. Thornton Hunt has also contributed two new chapters to the new edition of his father's autobiography published this week by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. Dr. Smiles, the author of "The Life of George Stephenson," is engaged in writing a life of James Watt. From his position on the South-Eastern Railway, Dr. Smiles not only understands the theory on which Watt and Stephenson worked, but the practical part of their lives, and this makes him better qualified to speak on such men than any writer of the present day. Two young aspirants for literary fame are about to make their first appearance in the world of letters. The one is Mr. W. Winwood Reade, a nephew of the celebrated author of "Never too late to Mend." His book—to be entitled "Liberty Hall, Oxon,"—is announced for the commencement of December, and, like "Tom Brown at Oxford," will be a novel of college life. The other candidate is a lady—Miss Crichton—who made a successful debut at Drury-lane Theatre a few years since in Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert the Devil." Since that period she has been residing in Italy, where a dangerous illness so impaired her vocal powers as to compel her to relinquish her profession. Her work, "Before the Dawn," is intended to illustrate the condition of the people of Italy previously to the recent struggle. Mr. Skeet will publish both works. We hear of a "Manchester Review," about to be started on the plan of the "Saturday." The editor is a gentleman who has had varied experience in connexion with the press, both of Manchester and London, and among the contributors mentioned is Professor Scott, of Owen's College, of which institution he was formerly principal. Professor Scott is well known as an author and lecturer in the higher literary circles of London. He was one of the chief contributors to the "Papers for the People," published some twelve years ago by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.—*The Critic*.

The two volumes of the History of England which Lord Macaulay is understood to have nearly completed, will, it is stated, bring it down to the accession of the Tories to power in the later years of Queen Anne's reign.

The copyright, plant, &c., of the *Morning News*, a daily paper established by Mr. C. Willmer (late proprietor of the *Northern Times*), were last week offered by public auction at Liverpool. The reserve was 1,500*l.*, but the highest and only bid being 50*l.*, the lot was withdrawn, and will be sold either by private treaty or in quantities of type, &c., to suit purchasers.

Mr. James Augustus St. John is engaged on "A History of England," which, from peculiar sources of information he has, will throw much new light over the era previous to the conquest. The work will be in six or seven volumes, and published separately, the first of which may be expected in the spring.

Mr. Charles Kingsley has nearly completed a new novel, which may be expected in the spring. The subject is different from most of Mr. Kingsley's fictions, consequently more than usual interest is felt among critics for its appearance.

Hepworth Dixon, Esq., the biographer of Blake and editor of the *Athenæum*, is making a tour of Ulster, with an eye to the scenery of the Protestant Plantation and of the tragical events of the civil war, for the historical work on which he has been long engaged, and which has so often been announced in the public journals.—*Londonderry Guardian*.

The authoress of "Adam Bede" is at present engaged on a new novel, I believe, for the house of Blackwood. The sale of "Adam Bede" has exceeded 12,000 already, and may be expected to go a good deal further yet. Talking of sales, I felt curious to ascertain the sale of the new magazine—*M'Millan's*. The *bond fide* circulation of the first number has exceeded 9,000.—*Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian*.

A curious book, entitled, "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the Sphinx on the French Throne," has been published by Meisner, Hamburg. It contains a not very flattering biography of the Emperor, and some so-called "revelations" of his plans.

BIRTHS.

LITTLE.—Nov. 9, at Weymouth, the wife of the Rev. J. B. Little, Baptist minister, of South Molton, of a daughter. LILLINGTON.—Nov. 12, at Silver-street, South Fetherton, the wife of Mr. H. W. Lillington, Bible Christian minister, of a son. SMILES.—Nov. 15, at Bedford-square, the wife of Dr. Smiles, of a son. LOVEJOY.—Nov. 22, at Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, the wife of Mr. William Lovejoy, principal of the Llanelly Academy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WHITEHEAD—YEWDALE.—Nov. 10, at Lady-lane Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. J. Mather, Mr. George Holmes Whitehead, joiner and builder, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Yewdale, all of Leeds. TRIGGS—MICHELMORE.—Nov. 10, at Union Chapel, Plymouth, by the Rev. W. R. Noble, Mr. James Triggs, jun., of Ringmore, near Modbury, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Michelmores, of the same place. BLACKBURN—DUNN.—Nov. 13, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. Jos. Blackburn, to Miss Mary Dunn, both of Abram. JAMES—YARDLEY.—Nov. 15, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, the Rev. George James, Baptist minister, of Bradley, Worcestershire, to Miss Mary Ann Yardley, of Warwick. SUMNER—CURL.—Nov. 15, at the Baptist Chapel, Vauxhall-road, Preston, by the Rev. T. Howarth, Mr. Wm. Sumner, to Miss Jane Curl, Fullwood, near Preston. BAKER—GARROD.—At the Baptist Chapel, Chelmsford, by the Rev. W. Felton, of Ipswich, Mr. Samuel Baker, Baptist minister, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Strutt Garrod, farmer, all of the above place. LEIGH—POPE.—Nov. 16, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. W. Leigh, to Miss Ellen Pope, both of Wigan. BINGHAM—LENNOX.—Nov. 17, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, Lord Bingham, eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, to Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox, sixth daughter of his Grace the Duke of Richmond. KING—COLE.—Nov. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Lutterworth, by the Rev. Jesse Hopwood, Mr. James King, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Cole, Lutterworth. HODGES—MARSLAND.—Nov. 17, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. B. W. McAll, Mr. Harry Hodges, Newtown-street, son of the late Mr. James Hodges, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. Paul Marsland, Leicester. PRICE—DUPEN.—Nov. 17, at the Wesleyan Foundry Chapel, Hayle, Cornwall, by the Rev. Edward Watson, Mr. Walter Price, of Thomas-street, Bristol, to Catherine Sharrock, fourth daughter of Mr. S. S. Dupen, of the Cornubia steamship. MORGAN—LEWIS.—Nov. 19, at Saron Independent Chapel, Traedphine, Merthyr Tydvil, by the Rev. W. Morgan, the minister of the place, the Rev. R. Morgan, Independent minister, Llechryd, Cardiganshire, to Miss Kate Lewis, the daughter of Mr. I. Lewis, of Gellifelen, near Llandovery.

DEATHS.

SWALLOW.—Sept. 1, at Dolly Creek, Morrison's Diggings, Australia, Richard, son of Mr. William Swallow, Moss Grove Rusholme. HOLMES.—Nov. 5, at the residence of her son, the Rev. J. M. Holmes, Alton, Hampshire, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Edward Holmes, late of Clay Hall, Tattenham. BEWGLASS.—Nov. 9, in her fourth year, Eliza, the seventh child of Mr. and Mrs. Bewglass, of Rectory-place, Woolwich, Kent. MITCHELL.—Nov. 14, Mr. Edward Mitchell, of 3, Lordship-terrace, Stoke Newington, and late of 60, Shoreditch, in his eighty-second year. STURGES.—Nov. 15, after an illness of two days, at his residence, Apsley House, Edgbaston, Birmingham, R. F. Sturges, Esq., in the fifty-second year of his age. He was for many years one of Birmingham's most active citizens in promoting its religious and social improvement. BAYLEY.—Nov. 15, at the Chapel House, the Rev. Robert Slater Bayley, F.A.S., minister of Eign Brook Chapel, Hereford. Mr. Bayley was for several years minister of Howard-street Chapel, Sheffield; but he has left the most abiding record of his residence there, in the People's College, of which he was the founder. STOKES.—Nov. 16, at the residence of his son-in-law, George T. Hertalet, Esq., Kingston-hill, Robert Stokes, Esq., late of Blackheath, for many years Secretary of the African Civilisation Society, aged seventy-six. FISHER.—Nov. 16, Mrs. Lydia Fisher Brooke, Norfolk, aged eighty-two years. BONES.—Nov. 17, at his residence, Clifton, at the advanced age of ninety-three, Mr. Christopher Bones, late of Bath. The deceased was in Paris during the reign of terror at the French Revolution; served under Napoleon I. during his campaigns in Italy, and personally messed with him. He eventually escaped as a French servant to an English gentleman. STONE.—Nov. 18, at his residence, Russell House, Tavistock-square, Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A., in his sixtieth year. POND.—Nov. 21, at 38, Spital-square, Mr. John Pond, aged fifty-five, for thirty-two years a member of the church assembling in Devonshire-square Chapel, London.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English Stock Market has again been influenced by the aspect of foreign affairs. On Saturday there was a relapse of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Consols. On Monday, the City was overspread by a dense fog, and the Stock Exchange by gloom. There were several *bond fide* sales of Consols, and New and Reduced Three per Cents., and the account of a large speculator for the rise in the former was also closed. The market being at the same time acted upon—apart from vague distrust of the Emperor Napoleon—by a further decline on the Paris Bourse, as well as by certain alarmist statements in the foreign news, some referring to the Suez Canal and others to the relations between this country and America, there was a fall of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but some recovery took place towards the close. To-day the improved feeling was sustained. The English Stock Market remains steady, although very quiet. Consols 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ for Money, and 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ for Account.

The dealings in Money Stock are now conducted on a very reduced scale, the attention of the public having been directed of late to new issues of shares. The Indian Securities are also rather inactive, as very few investments are now reported either in the Loan Stock or the Debentures; the quotations, however, are well maintained.

The arrivals of the precious metals represent a total of only about 188,000*l.* The whole has been sent away.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and prices are well maintained.

In the Railway Share Market a very limited amount of business has been transacted. In some instances, however, prices are a shade firmer.

Great Westerns have improved to 65½. North Westerns to 95½. South Western to 95½. Midland to 105½. North Eastern, Berwick, to 91½; and South Eastern to 77½. Caledonians have declined to 91½ 91½; and Eastern Counties to 54½ 55. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have been dealt in to a very limited extent. Great Luxembourgs are at 6½. Lombardo-Venetian, 11½; and Pernambuco, 10½ 11. East Indian have improved to 100½ 100½; and Great Indian Peninsula to 98. Grand Trunk of Canada have declined to 36½.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are inactive. London and Westminster have improved to 54. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered brought 17. Ottoman Bank, 16½. Red Sea Telegraph, 15½; and Royal Mail Steam, 52.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	96½	96½	95½	96½	96½	96½
Consols for Account	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per Cent. Red.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
New 3 per Cent.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Annuitants	226	226	226	226	226	226
India Stock	226	226	226	226	226	226
Bank Stock	226	226	226	226	226	226
Exchange-bills	28	28	30	27	27	27
India Bonds	2	1	1	2	2	2
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 52, for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£30,711,170	Government Debt	£1,015,100
		Other Securities	3,439,000
		Gold Bullion	16,236,170
		Silver Bullion	—
	£30,711,170		£30,711,170

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,925,157
Reserve	3,180,856	Other Securities	18,870,785
Public Deposits	6,425,068	Notes	9,243,090
Other Deposits	14,642,617	Gold & Silver Coin	624,560
Seven Day and other	—		—
Bills	862,053		—
	£30,663,592		£30,663,592

Nov. 17, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 18, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

- WIGDAHL, A., Lower Thames-street, ship broker December 1 and 29.
 DUVAL, E., New Bond-street, milliner, November 30, December 30.
 PRATT, T., Dean-street, Soho, farrier, November 30, December 26.
 ELLIOTT, W. H., Cheapside, clothier, December 1 and 26.
 ANDERSON, J. L., Cannon-street West, linen factor, November 30, January 2.
 WAKELIN, W. H., Faling, Middlesex, builder, December 2, January 3.
 FOREMAN, T., and JOHNSON, T., Faversham, Kent, carpenters, December 2, January 3.
 PRICK, J., Maidenhead, stone-mason, November 30, December 30.
 BACK, S. J., Kingston-upon-Hull, tailor, November 30, January 11.
 ALLEN, D., and SMITH, J., Manchester, warehousemen, November 30, December 21.

Tuesday, November 22, 1859.

BANKRUPTS.

- GODFREY, J., and DELANY, J. D., Savoy-street, Strand, printers, December 6, January 3.
 SHAW, J., and SHAW, D., John-street, Cambridge-heath, Middlesex, boiler makers, December 2, January 2.
 HARRIS, C., Pangbourne, Berks, draper, December 5, January 2.
 CHRISTIE, M. S., Lisson-grove, baker, December 3 and 29.
 MOODY, C., Portsea, cutler, December 3 and 29.
 BARLOW, J., Cobridge, Staffordshire, earthenware dealer, December 5, January 9.
 REYNOLDS, J., Manchester, yarn agent and yarn dealer, December 7, January 10.
 BERNAL, A., Whitechapel-road, china and glass dealer, November 30, December 30.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the quality of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 5 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

AMONGST the varied and beautiful specimens of late designed for presentation; there are few articles, we think, better adapted for the purpose, and none more worthy of admiration, than those displayed in the show rooms of Messrs. Parkins and Gatto, of Oxford-street. We direct particular attention to the superior specimens of mediæval mounted work, as applied to cases for writing materials, inkstands, blotting-paper books, and to the mountings for Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. The public will be gratified also to observe the great improvement in the manufacture of morocco and Russia goods, such as desks, despatch-boxes, and those attractive carriage and travelling bags so conveniently fitted. One circumstance connected with this firm, and upon which they very justly pride themselves, is the fact that every article in their extensive stock is exclusively of British manufacture."—Morning Post.

D.D.—SCOTCH WHISKY IRISH.—The best of everything may be had in London, but it nevertheless requires some experience and knowledge to obtain it; and those who are not willing to explore the sources of supply are frequently content with a moderately good article when a better might be had for the seeking. These remarks are addressed in particular to the purchasers of Whisky, and their application is requested by those who are satisfied with Irish Whisky at present, and have not tried D.D. Scotch Whisky. The peculiarities which recommend this spirit are its creamy and pleasant flavour, great strength, undeniable wholesomeness, and cheapness, in comparison with other Whiskies hitherto known in London. D.D. Whisky has not been long introduced into England; though its fame is well established in Scotland; yet it is already largely sold in the metropolis, and has superseded Irish Whisky in numerous private families. A sample is supplied to prove the soundness of these remarks, for twelve

postage stamps. A case containing twelve bottles, or a two-gallon jar of the D.D. Whisky, forwarded for 40s. The same firm supplies the Royal Balmoral, a very fine mild and mellow spirit, at 15s. per gallon, and the Prince's Urquhart, a much-admired and delicious spirit, at 18s. per gallon. Two gallons and upwards of the above sent to any part. Orders from the country must contain a Post-office order, made payable to Donald Duncan, 5, Barleigh-street, Strand, London, W.C.

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—The prevalence of these very distressing and oftentimes destructive disorders for many years past in this country has placed them in the category of the most fatal English maladies. It is, therefore, most satisfactory to know that a very simple and safe remedy—Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—containing peculiar curative principles which therapeutic experience has proved to be totally wanting in the Pale Oil—has been prescribed by the Faculty in numerous cases of chronic bronchitis and throat affections, and has afforded not only immediate mitigation, but has finally and effectually restored sufferers to permanent health. The actual benefit derived is thus conclusively stated by Mr. Arthur Cridland, an eminent London surgeon in extensive practice:—"The effect of Dr. de Jongh's Oil on myself last winter was remarkable. I suffered from excessive irritation of the larynx, consequently I was greatly reduced in strength and appearance, and quite unable to attend to my professional duties. It occurred to me that the Oil which I was frequently prescribing would benefit my own case, and after taking it a few days, its good effect commenced, and at the end of six weeks I regained my usual health and strength, and had entirely lost the laryngeal irritation, which was of a most harassing and fearfully distressing character."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—COUGHS, ASTHMA.—The fogs and damp evening air now constantly induce the troublesome cough which, being neglected, is followed by inflammation of the chest. On a cough first appearing, the throat, back, and breast of the sufferer should be well rubbed twice a day with Holloway's Ointment, his Pills should be freely taken, flannel should be worn next the skin, exposure to cold should be avoided, and the wearied invalid will find every untoward symptom speedily and permanently disappear, and all ill consequences happily averted. A few days' persistence of these means will check all perspirations and permit a comfortable night's rest, the expectoration will decline, the emaciation cease, the shortness of breath vanish, and health return.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 14.

The foreign supplies last week were wheat—7,315 quarters from St. Petersburg, 1,891 quarters Konigsberg, 4,450 quarters Danzig, 2,698 quarters Pomerania, 150 quarters Hamburg, 856 quarters Denmark, 1,342 quarters Sweden, 650 quarters France, 2,180 quarters Taganrog. Barley—2,528 quarters Stettin, 945 quarters Pomerania, 2,835 quarters Hamburg, 2,895 quarters Denmark, 2,550 quarters Rotterdam. Oats—4,265 quarters from Russia, 850 quarters Konigsberg, 8,668 quarters Sweden, 3,050 quarters Denmark, 510 quarters Holland, 5,200 quarters Marseilles. Peas—2,342 quarters Konigsberg, 330 quarters Danzig, 182 quarters Hamburg. Flour—77 barrels 40 sacks. We had a more liberal supply of English wheat this morning, for which at the commencement of market high prices were asked, but the day finished with a slow sale at barely last Monday's prices. In foreign very little was done, holders insisting on previous rates. There was a large arrival of flour by railway, but little was sold. Finest malting barley sold at very full prices, but secondary and inferior qualities went off slowly at about last Monday's prices. Beans and peas fully as dear. Oats in better supply, but good corn found a sale at the same prices as last week. Linseed is dearer, and cakes taken off readily at last Monday's quotations. The weather is cool, with an easterly wind.

Wheat	Barley	Oats	Peas	Beans	Flour	Linseed	Rape	Rapeseed
Essex and Kent, Red 43 to 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto White 44 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire Red 44 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish 32 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rye 40 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley, malting 38 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distilling 64 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malt (pale) 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beans, marseilles 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tags 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrow 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigeon 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peas, White 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grey 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maple 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boilers 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tares (English new) 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oats (English new) 34 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, town made, per sack of 280 lbs 42 43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed, English 40 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baltic 40 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black Sea 40 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hempseed 30 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canaryseed 58 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloverseed, per cwt. of 112 lbs 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed Cakes, 121 lbs to 131 lbs 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape Cakes, 41 lbs to 51 lbs 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rapeseed, 251 lbs to 261 lbs 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 21. The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 6,210 head. To-day's market was but moderately supplied with foreign stock, but its general quality was tolerably prime. Fresh up from our own grazing districts a fair average time-of-year supply of beasts came to hand, in somewhat improved condition. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., changed hands steadily, at prices quite equal to Monday last. Other business moved off slowly, and in some instances, the quotations were a shade lower. The best Scots sold at fully 3s per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,500 short-horns and crosses; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 80 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 620 oxen and heifers. Nearly all breeds of sheep came slowly to hand, even for the time of year. On the whole the market ruled steady, and late rates were well supported. We were again scantily supplied with calves. Compared with Thursday there was rather more activity in the demand, but no change took place in the quotations. Pigs were in good supply and steady request, at fully last week's currency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.	Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.
Inf. coarse beasts 3 0 to 3 2	Pr. coarse wooled 4 2 to 4 6
Second quality 3 4 to 3 8	Prime Southdown 4 10 to 5 2
Prime large oxen 3 10 to 4 6	Lge. coarse calves 4 2 to 4 8
Prime Scots, &c. 4 8 to 5 0	Prime small 4 10 to 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep 3 2 to 3 4	Large hogs 3 6 to 3 10
Second quality 3 6 to 4 0	Neatman, porkers 4 0 to 5 0
Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 6d	
Suckling calves, 18s. to 22s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s. to 25s. each	

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 21. The supplies of each kind of meat continue sensibly extensive in quantity, but deficient in quality. Prime qualities sell steadily; other kinds slowly, as follows:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inf. beef 2 8 to 2 10	Small pork 4 4 to 5 2
Middling ditto 3 0 to 3 4	Inf. mutton 3 2 to 3 6
Prime large do. 3 6 to 3 10	Middling ditto 3 8 to 4 0
Do. small do. 4 0 to 4 4	Prime ditto 4 2 to 4 6
Large pork 3 6 to 4 2	Veal 3 8 to 4 6
Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 6d	

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 21.—The arrivals of potatoes, coastwise and by land-carriage, continue moderate, and in fair condition. Last week's imports were 220 barrels from Dunkirk, 20 bags from Harlingen, 3 bags from Hambro', 14 do. from Rotterdam, 62 cases from Boulogne, 10 bags from Groningen, and 114 tons from Antwerp. About an average business is doing.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Nov. 21.

TEA.—The market remains very inactive at former prices; a large quantity is announced for public sale to-morrow.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair inquiry for the inferior qualities, and prices of all descriptions are firm. In the refined market a fair amount of business has been done at late prices.

COFFEE.—A very limited inquiry has been experienced for Plantation Ceylon, and little alteration can be recorded in prices. Stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period of last year, show an increase of about 2,500 tons.

RICE.—The market is steady, and but few sales have been recorded.

FRUIT.—For currants there continues to be a good demand, at full rates; the transactions in raisins have also been to a fair extent.

SALTPEPER.—Increased activity has been apparent in the demand for the fine quotations, and prices of all descriptions are well supported.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 21.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 10,442 firkins butter, and 3,130 bales bacon; from foreign ports, 8,804 casks butter and 103 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a moderate business transacted last week, holders asking stiff rates, owing to the Irish advices being so high and the stocks at wharves being small. For some descriptions an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt was realised. In foreign no change. We quote:—Clonmella, &c., fine, 110s to 120s landed; Limericks, 100s to 108s, do.; Dutch, best, 112s to 114s do. The bacon market was dull, the supplies being more than equal to the demand. A further decline of 2s per cwt was submitted to.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 19.—The supply of vegetables still continues abundant. This week asparagus and sea-kale have made their appearance. Pine-apples and grapes have not altered in price since last week. Peas in season consist of Glout Moreau, Bourne Del, Chaumontel, Winter Nellis, Passe Colmar, and Crassane. The best dessert apples now to be obtained are the king of the pippins, cockle pippin, and Court Poudre Plat. Ribstones are very scarce. Oranges may now be had. Goods coals are realising from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Chestnuts are plentiful. Cabbages, savoy, carrots, and parsnips may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 4s to 8s per cwt. Mushrooms can still be had. Cucumbers abundant. Cauliflowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardinias, Dahlias, Violets, Mignonette, China Asters, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 21.—Our trade during the past week has assumed an active character, and in the average qualities of Woads of Kents and Sussex a good amount of business has been effected, the choicest samples from their scarcity realising an advance of from 2s to 3s per cwt. The best Mid and East Kents continue on fair demand, while the later pickings of these and other sorts are neglected. In yearlings and hops of earlier date there has been more inquiry than of late, and considerable sales have been made.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 21.—The trade for cloverseed remains without any active business, and values unchanged for red seed. Sampler of home-grown do not yet come to hand. Some business has been done in white seed at the advanced rates. In trefoil there is little passing. Canaryseed was fully as dear this morning, with good demand.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 21.—Owing, in some measure, to the public sales of colonial wool now in progress, there has been very little business doing in our market since this day's night. We have, however, no change to notice in prices; but we may observe that holders generally are very firm, and that higher rates are anticipated.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 21.—The amount of business doing in our market is only moderate; nevertheless, prices are well supported. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 59d per cwt. Town tallow is 00c net cash. Rough fat, 3s 3½d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Stock	Casks. Casks. Casks. Casks. Casks.				
	18194	10977	24092	21178	45208
Price of Yellow Canille	60s 0d 50s 3d 53s 6d 40s 6d 50s 3d				
to to to to to					
Delivery last Week	4577	2704	328	2325	1886
Ditto from the 1st of June	60179	59483	46524	46152	33566
Arrived last Week	998	1841	5099	9504	3478
Ditto from the 1st of June	30958	53400	57503	55763	69633
Price of Town Tallow	70s 9d 57s 3d 56s 6d 53s 6d 62s 6d				

OILS, Monday, Nov. 21.—There is a fair demand for linseed oil, at 27s 6d on the spot. Rape moves off steadily, at 36s for brown, and 38s to 40s for foreign refined. Olive is again dearer, Gallipoli having realised 54s to 55s; Spanish, 52s 10s to 52s 13s. Fine palm is held at 47s, and fine sperm 95s. Other oils support previous quotations. Spirits of turpentine, 34s to 35s; rough, 10s per cwt.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Nov. 19.—The transactions in flax continue on a fair average scale at full prices. Hemp is less active, yet Petersburg clean is held at 27s 15s to 28s per ton. Coir goods command previous rates, but the inquiry for them is inactive. Jute sells on former terms.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 21.—Market heavy, at the rates of last day's sale. Lambton's, 12s 6d; Haswell, 20s; West Hetttons, 20s; Eden, 16s 6d; Wylam, 16s; Hartley's, 14s 9d; Whitworth, 15s 6d; Hasdon, 18s; Gosforth, 18s; Tanfield, 14s.—Fresh arrivals, 29; left from last day, 13.—Total, 42.

Advertisements.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.

"The kisses of a thousand flowers,
 Stolen from them while they sleep."
 2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

DENMAN.

INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations, 20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED; an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connexion, saving the great annoyance of returning them.

Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps.
 WINE IN CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
 TERMS—CASH.
 Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques "Bank of London." Price-lists forwarded on application.
 JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.

TEETH WITHOUT SPRINGS.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Improper mastication and the evils attendant thereon may be avoided by wearing Artificial Teeth properly constructed and of pure materials.

Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists' Treatise on the Loss and best means of Restoring the Teeth, explains their system of supplying Artificial Masticators with Vulcanised Gum-coloured India-rubber as a base; no metal whatsoever is used—springs and wires are entirely dispensed with, while a greatly increased amount of suction is obtained, together with the best materials and first-class workmanship, at less than half the ordinary cost.

"Gabriel's Treatise is of importance to all requiring the dentist's aid, and emanating from such a source, it may be confidently relied on."—United Service Gazette.

Thousands requiring artificial teeth are deterred from consulting a dentist, fearing the anticipated cost, or dread of failure—to all such we say peruse 'Gabriel's Treatise.'—Civil Service Gazette.

Published by Messrs. Gabriel (gratis on application, or sent on receipt of three postage stamps), at their Establishments—33, Ludgate-hill, and 110, Regent-street, London (observe name and numbers particularly); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST,

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Endmel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND

COD LIVER OIL, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found to possess in a high degree.

Half-pint, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.; Quart, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.
79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—so reproducible to the English climate—may not always be traceable to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first symptoms of Cough, Croup, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young or for the Aged; they soothe Bronchial Irritation; and, for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

Dawlish, January 14, 1858.

"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please; if worth your while.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

ABRAHAM TURNER.

"To Mr. Keating,"
Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

A CURE OF FIFTY YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-SIX BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Mr. William Tomlinson, Bookseller, 15, Stodman-street, Newark.

"A lady of this town (whom I can refer any one to privately), who is now in the sixty-sixth year of her age, has been afflicted with a most violent asthmatic cough ever since she was fifteen years old. For many years she has been constantly under medical attendance, and all means tried in vain to remove her complaint. About two months ago she was induced, though at the time apparently on the brink of the grave, to try the above medicine, which, through the Divine blessing, has not only removed her cough, but her lungs appear quite regenerated; her appetite, rest, &c., has returned, and her general health is wonderfully improved."

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making quickly and at small cost superior Barley-Water; recommended as a summer drink, cooling in fevers, or for mothers nursing, and eminently nutritious as Infants' Food.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

the most esteemed and best known preparation for making pure gruel; persons of weak digestion or constipative habit would derive benefit from its use.

ROBINSON'S PURE SCOTCH OATMEAL, for porridge and oat cake. The analysis of oatmeal proves it to be a strengthening food, and from its blood-and-bone-making principle, is especially recommended for youth.

ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, AND CO.,

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ESTABLISHED 1764.

SYMINGTON'S HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM

PREPARED PEAS for SOUP. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, No. 920, June, 1855.—Cheap, light, nourishing, and savoury Soup, made from these peas, in one minute, without boiling. An excellent light diet for all classes, an invaluable boon to the invalid. M. Soyer selected our peas for the hospitals at Scutari (see his "Culinary Campaign," page 34), and medical men of high reputation in all parts of the country strongly recommended them. Sold only in packets, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. each; and in tins, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each; also, prepared by the same process, Groats and Barley for Invalids, in tins, 6d. each; and Scotch Oatmeal, in packets, 1d., 2d., and 4d. each. Prepared and sold by Patentes, W. SYMINGTON and CO., Bowden Steam Mills, Market Harborough. Sold by all Grocers, Confectioners, and Provision Merchants throughout the Kingdom.

PLUMBES' GENUINE ARROW-ROOT,

1s. 6d. per lb., should be used in preference to any other. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. It also forms a light nutritious diet for general use.

Report on Plumbes' Arrow-Root, by Dr. Hassall.

"I have subjected Plumbes' Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal, in all respects, to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged.

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bear the signature of A. S. PLUMBES, 3, Allie-place, Allie-street, London, E. Retail in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Fepi, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Meles, Camberwell.

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DYNE. Extraordinary cures. Consumption, Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Nervous Headaches, Dysentery, &c. Thousands of Medical men prescribe it Daily. Testimonials from eminent physicians forwarded. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, Operative Chemist to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all Chemists; sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office Order. See "Lancet" and "Medical Times" reports.—See sickness instantly arrested.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT

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Bands for Self-Application of Galvanism.—Marvellous and certain as are the effects of the Chain-Bands in all kinds of Rheumatic pains, still more remarkable and speedy is the relief they afford in Neuralgia, Tic Doloré, Head and Toothache, &c.—Even the most inveterate cases of Paralysis, Epilepsy, Deafness, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, and Nervous Debility, &c., disappear in a comparatively short time.

The invention is distinguished by the support of Professor OPPELZER, Physician to the Emperor of Austria; Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to her Majesty the Queen; by Dr. RAYNE, Physician to Napoleon III.; and other Professors of similar celebrity. The scientific press of Europe, and hundreds of Medical and Philosophical Works of the last period have passed upon it the highest encomiums, and these being of a standard character can be seen at Public Libraries and at the British Museum. The Extracts collected from these Works prove even more, by their AUTHENTICITY and DISTINGUISHED SOURCE, than the convincing facts expressed in the private RECORDS OF CURES, the whole of which are embodied in the PAMPHLET—"PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION," (Price 1s. 6d.) and are enumerated in a curtailed form in the NEW PROSPECTUS, sent free. Price of Chain-Bands, 5s., 10s. 6d., 15s., &c.—J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining Princess's Theatre, London; and all Chemists, &c.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from chafe or excoriation; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Culling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fall to it) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer 228, Piccadilly London

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 95, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLING-

WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 95, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 95, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

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